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Observations on Edinburgh Castle.

"'S làidir a thèid 's amnhunn a thig. The strong shall fall in fight, the weak escape unhurt."

NOTHING can be more applicable to the fate of the Scottish nation than the first of the propositions in this Gaelic proverb, from the victory of the second Kenneth to the battle of Pinkey. Notwithstanding the undaunted courage of that people, the neighbouring nation (to which, perhaps, the second part of our proverb is applicable) triumphed over the hardy sons of the north, and exposed them to the pernicious consequences of dependance on a remote authority. The Romans, when they planted the eagle on the territory of England, not only instructed the people in the expedients of war, but in the arts of peace; and thus a distinction of character was gradually formed between the inhabitants of Albion and Caledonia, which occasioned those singular vicissitudes in their respective histories, that ultimately terminated in the pre-eminence of the southern state. Let not, therefore, this superiority be attributed to any natural deficiency in the Scottish people.

"Οὐ γάρ πω τοίους ἴδον ἀνέρας οὐδὲ ἴδωμαι."*

were the expressions of the venerable Nestor applied to his contemporaries when in the fulness of early energy, in the prime and buoyancy of manhood, he met his opponents in the games, or encountered his enemies in the war; and such is the language which is applicable to the masculine character of that heroic nation. Certain, however, it is, that the inhabitants of the Anglian territory prevailed over these champions of martial glory; but whether this dominion, under the mild principles of modern government, have contributed to the happiness of these countries is an enquiry unconnected with the present subject of our attention.

The constant hostility which subsisted between the powerful lords of Northumbria and the intrepid chiefs on the Scottish borders, for a long time rendered the situation of Edinburgh wholly unfit for the security of the royal person. The danger consisted not only in the rapid incursions of a foreign foe, but in the rival dignity of the native princes, who, supported by their clans, might have besieged the seat of imperial power, and have usurped the authority of the royal victim. To guard against these consequences, the town of Perth, situated beyond the Firth of Forth, was selected for the capital, and the palace of Scone, on the shores of the Tay, was frequently honored with the residence of the prince. The truth is, that Edinburgh, until the time of James the First, never acquired any importance. Froissart certainly speaks with some inaccuracy, when he applies to it the terms, *"bonne grosse ville."* Walsingham, who wrote posterior to the time of the French historian, probably about 1440, calls it *"a mean place, the houses covered with black thatch."* Perhaps the former presumed thus much on its condition and dimensions, as it at that time had recently become the seat of

* Hom. Il. lib. i. l. 262.

EDINBURGH CASTLE.

government. We may fairly conclude, that, until James the First, it was little more than an obscure hamlet, which was indebted for the occasional notice it received to the strong fortress in its neighbourhood. The ferocity of the times unhappily rendering a garrisoned castle a necessary means of security, from the countenance and protection of this powerful neighbour, the place gradually increased in extent and importance.

The last year of the prince we have named, was the first when a parliament was held in this new capital. Nineteen years of captivity would not induce him to seek refuge with his predecessors, among the Grampian heights.

The city stands upon three hills, and from numerous stations presents a view extremely romantic. In most of the capitals of Europe, the grand and the picturesque are sacrificed to public convenience; those places progressively acquire population and magnitude which are situated in extensive vales, and watered by expansive rivers, so as to facilitate the means of intercourse; for man, whatever Rousseau and his disciples may be pleased to consider him in every part of his history, shews himself to be a gregarious animal. At the two extremities of the intervening hill are placed the ancient castle and the palace of Holyrood-house. One street, of the length of a mile and a half, and of the breadth, in some parts, of eighty feet, extends nearly in a direct line between these two edifices. The former is the subject of an engraving in the present number. On the first appearance of this work before the public, we introduced some observations on Windsor Castle, one of the most remarkable royal fortresses in the southern kingdom; and we have thought it would be acceptable to our readers to conclude our second volume with one of the most distinguished structures of the same character and rank in the northern. Undoubtedly the former, in point of extent and accommodations, as a princely residence, is greatly superior to the latter; but the Scottish castle has the decided advantage in respect to beauty of situation and natural strength. This fortress crowns one of the boldest rocks in the country, which rises perpendicularly from the fosse. The eminences in the vicinity are stations suited to batteries, that would be inaccessible to an enemy, so that the immediate ramparts of the castle, and the chain of rocks with which it is connected, are capable of forming the strongest barrier between the Forth and the British channel. It has been frequently our employment, in the enquiries in these papers, to discuss the beauties of Gothic and Grecian architecture; and it is with some pleasure we have examined the remains of antiquity, or directed the attention of our country to the magnificent imitations of modern times. In the present subject we shall have no opportunity to gratify the fastidious taste of the architect; but if those who delight in contemplating the puny works and pigmy habitations of man would receive little pleasure from such a subject, the artist, who delights in the sublime features of nature, will have his sensibility strongly excited.

As soon as we enter the more elevated range of fortification, a view, the most impressive, is presented; in the fore-ground is observed the ancient city crouded with inhabitants, in all the bustle and activity incident to extensive population. In the north direction is the new city, which, for the regularity of its form, and the beauty of its domestic accommodations, is exceeded by no municipal establishment in Europe. In the near distance appear the bold rocks of Arthur's seat and Salusbury craggs. The estuary of the Firth of Forth presenting on the southern bank all the richness of cultivation, all the variety of woods and plains, of hills and meadows; and on the other, the most wild and romantic scenery: the Firth itself, on one side, lessening to a minute river, on the other expanding its ample bosom to meet the waters of the ocean. To impart to this view the suitable magni-

ficence of character, in the distance rise the lofty summits of Pentland and Muirfoot. If we were giving a description to persons to whom these objects were present, we, perhaps, should pause here to listen to their observations; but, as those who read our account may have no opportunity of correcting its apparent exuberance, fidelity obliges us to observe, that there are two material defects in this fine display of the wonders of the picturesque. An artist is sensible that a great proportion of the beauty of the mountain character depends upon the form of the summit, and of the descending lines. Arthur's seat, which almost overshadows the spectator, is a clumsy eminence, respectable only for its name and its magnitude; there is no beauty in the apex, nothing easy in the gradation, but the whole is lumpish and offensive to the eye of taste: we could endure it in the distance, in a cluster of mountains, to give variety to the group, but it is here a feature of the landscape much too obtrusive. The next objection is, that the distance is deficient in wood. We do not expect the immense range of a Norwegian forest, but we require, in landscape, that the plains be occasionally darkened, and that the smooth line be sometimes interrupted by this ornamental furniture of nature.

The castle itself has nothing very peculiar in its structure, and owes its strength much more to the discretion of the architect, in selecting the situation, than to the form or proportions of the edifice. The style is Norman, and before the invention of cannon, the fortress might be considered impregnable, excepting to the east, where it joins the old town of Edinburgh. On account of the facility of approaching it on that side the town was fortified, and some of the gates are still preserved.

Most of our readers are acquainted with the great divisions of this kingdom, in ancient times, and will recollect those which were established north and south of the Humber, under which a large proportion of Yorkshire, and the whole of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and *North-Humberland* belonged to the northern power. Edwin, king of Northumbria, possessed the entire territory from the banks of the Humber to the shores of the Firth of Forth; and it seems highly probable, that the appellation of this castle, and its dependencies, called *Edwin's berg*, or *Edinburgh*, was derived from that potentate. But if we can, with some probability, account for the origin of the name, we have not the same satisfaction with respect to the founder of the structure. It is most likely, that a situation so favourable was not neglected for the erection of a fortress in the earliest times, when this species of military architecture was introduced. The Northumbrian kings certainly had possession of this place in the ninth century; but the gradual incroachments of the crown of Scotland in succeeding times, occasioned it to be surrendered to Indulphus, when he succeeded the first Malcolm on the throne. After this period it no longer followed the revolutions of the English states, but continued under the authority of the Scottish princes, with those few occasional interruptions which we shall notice in its military history.

In 1296, in consequence of the victory of the first Edward, near Dunbar, (where twenty thousand Scots fell on the field of battle) such a general panic was felt through the country, that he took possession of Roxborough without the smallest opposition; and afterwards advancing precipitately on Edinburgh, in eight days obtained the surrender of the castle. His successor, who sustained the sceptre with a feeble hand, was not able to preserve the dominion which had been gained by the policy and valour of his father. In the year 1313 the castle was surprised and taken by the Earl of Murray; about which time the English suffered two of the most disgraceful defeats that ever tarnished the arms of their country. That people who were invincible under Edward the first, were feeble and recreant under his inglorious son. In the short period of seventeen years any material degra-

dation of the national character could not have been produced. We may be in a hurry with the laws of nature, but she herself is never precipitate: yet this versatility, in the events of war, tends to establish this important truth, which receives confirmation from every page of the British history: that in monarchical governments the genius and character of the people is powerfully influenced by the talents and virtues, the weaknesses and vices, of the sovereign; and that hence it is of the highest moment, that the throne should be occupied by a patriotic prince, capable of discharging the imperial duties of his station.

In the reign of Edward the third the castle devolved again to the English; but about fourteen years after the accession of that prince it was lost by a stratagem, which deserves a distinguished place in the records of military talent. Sir William Douglas managed to land about two hundred Highlanders in the harbour of Leith, with these he proceeded to Edinburgh, and concealed them in the ruins of an ancient abbey. Twelve he habited as peasants, and sent them with an equal number of horses laden with forage to the port-cullis of the castle. They were admitted without suspicion, and having murdered the centinel, and given the appointed signal to their companions, the whole body rushed into the fortress and soon vanquished the feeble garrison with which the castle was provided. The English trusted more to the strength of its natural situation than to a numerous body of troops, where interruption might easily be given to the supply of those provisions on which the security of the fortress must necessarily depend.

Kirkaldie, in the reign of Elizabeth, presumed to hold this castle independently both of the Scots and the English, and for three and thirty days he resisted their united efforts. The royal Mary, of Scotland, was then a prisoner in England, and his object was, by this spirited conflict, to obtain some terms favourable to her designs. When the walls were battered down he proposed to the garrison gloriously to perish amidst the ruins of the fortress, but the gallantry of his companions was not equal to his own, the soldiers mutinied, and the place was surrendered.

During the inter-regnum it sustained a siege of about two months against the parliamentary forces under Oliver Cromwell. At the revolution the Duke of Gordon commanded there for James the Second; and it deserves to be noticed to the honor of that distinguished family, that he submitted his own person and property to the mercy of his opponents, but made terms for every individual under his authority.

Nothing has since occurred in the military history of this fortress, excepting the short siege in 1745, which we shall pass over unnoticed, as that occurrence is doubtless familiar to the reader.

The domestic history of this castle is extremely short. James the Sixth, the son of the unfortunate Mary, was brought into the world in a very small apartment, which is shewn to the traveller. Under the floor of one of the passages were buried the bodies of William, Earl of Douglas, and his brother. Nothing is more shocking to the feelings of humanity than the frequent violation of the sacred laws of hospitality which occur in the history of Scotland, to a later period than in the annals of any other country of Europe. On the faith of a royal promise these youths were induced to enter the castle; while they were partaking of a banquet, the guards suddenly appeared, and in the presence of the prince they were seized and hurried to the block. If we were desired to point out those circumstances in the history of our kind, which attach us most powerfully to the blessings of legitimate freedom and equal laws, it would be these instances of barbarism which violate the claims of honor and destroy that mutual confidence for which the great fraternity of man was designed by their common parent.

On the Philosophy of Kant.

By an Under-Graduate at the University of Jena.

No. III.

YOU desire me to proceed in my statement: but I cannot yet dismiss the points discussed in my former letter. I do not find it necessary to qualify any of my former assertions, but I must take the pains to correct the unfounded fears and apprehensions they seem to have excited in you; otherwise, however you might appear to be convinced, and however really you might be unable to repel reasonings urged, there would still lurk in you a secret unwillingness towards the new doctrine, and I should never be sure that you would not become *recusant*.

In our enquiry we are advanced thus far.—We are in possession of certain judgments which no experience could authorise us to make; because experience furnishes us only with facts; because facts are only *particular* and *accidental*; and because we form judgments which are of *universal* and *necessary* validity. Q. E. D. Hence there is a something in our knowledge which is not experimental. Now I fear you would hardly have patience to listen to the long detail of what that something is, if you were not previously informed what that something is not. Doubtless you expect a whole tribe of mystical and fantastical notions, under the name of *innate ideas*, which, by confounding all our conclusions from experience, serve to fill the sciences with visions, and to fit the mind to superstitious and groundless opinions. This false and utterly unfounded notion has alone made all reasonable persons so favorable to the theory of Locke. And nothing but this panic could have rendered almost all who made profession of thinking, in England and France, so insensible to the truth of Leibnitz's famous correction of the Aristotelian maxim: *Nihil est in intellectu quod non fuerit in sensu*: EXCIPE; NISI IPSE INTELLECTUS:* Nothing is in the intellect which was not before in the sense; *the intellect itself excepted*. You may be disposed to answer, that the intellect itself must be perceived before it can be the subject of our knowledge. And hence itself is an object of experience: and you may cite Kant himself, who allows of an *internal* sense, as necessary in the operations of the mind. And this is true; but if the intellect becomes its own object, being subject and object at once, it does not lose the essential priority of its nature. The celebrated maxim of the illustrious *Spinosa* is applicable here: *Substantia prior est suis affectionibus*:—The substance is prior to the affections; the organ, to the sense; the basis, to the structure. You will not forget that this priority, as already explained, has relation not to time but to the nature of things. Leibnitz seems not to have been aware of this, he seems to have thought, that certain notions, as, *the one, the same, cause*, &c. must have lain for a time dormant, existing unconsciously and virtually, not actually in the mind: for he argues, that the want of consciousness is no proof that the ideas themselves did not exist. Quite otherwise is Kant's doctrine concerning the *a priori* in the mind. *Fichte*, who, on this point, has not deserted his master, states with great clearness and force, that all representations are at the same time both *a priori* and *a posteriori*; this distinction having reference merely to the different point of view which we take in examining them. They are *a priori* in as much as they are founded in the essential nature of mind: but mind itself could not exist without external objects, which furnish us with the matter of experience, and are collectedly *the world*. And when we consider the same representa-

* Nouveaux Essais, sur l'Entendement Humain. Liv. ii. c. 1. § 2. See further, § 5, 20, 24, 25, 26, &c.

tions

tions in reference to the necessity of external objects they are *a posteriori*: but the distinction itself is purely ideal or logical. This antithesis is expressed by Kant in the more scholastic and formal opposition of *matter* (the a posteriori) and *form* (the a priori) in our representations: a distinction I shall presently state at length, and which you may consider as the initiatory subtilty in the critical philosophy. When you have fully comprehended it, its tendency, and purpose, you will be in possession of the key to Kant's peculiar logical method. Dismiss therefore all solicitude concerning *innate ideas*, they will not return to haunt you in the critical school. You need not give up one single argument among the many long and verbose (not to say tedious) reasonings of Locke on this subject. Leibnitz, who undertook so severe a review of Locke, held his opposition to this part of the work to be of little moment, considering his own system as corresponding nearly with Locke's great division of ideas into those of sensation and reflection: and it is particularly deserving of attention, that this very division is rejected by the consistent empirists of Locke's school; and with great propriety; for if all our ideas are derived from experience; if the mind brings nothing of its own, and is but the recipient of the external world, the introduction of reflection is an idle and useless expedient. Reflection supposes an *extra sensible* source of notions: for there must be not only a something *about which is reflected*, but a something which *reflects about*. Kant, on this point, may be considered as having effected what Locke attempted to establish, but in vain, because it was not in harmony with other parts of his theory.

But you must be careful not to suppose that the assertion of there being in the mind a something *a priori*, is merely tantamount to affirming there is a difference between the active and passive powers of the mind: for though Locke's philosophy leads to the extinction of all active power, as acknowledged by Horne Tooke; yet the distinction between the a priori is extended by Kant equally to sensibility and to understanding (the receptive and the spontaneous powers). All that is empirical in both is grounded on the pure, the science of which (the pure) constitutes in Kantian Criticism, transcendental **æsthetic*, and transcendental *logic*. As it is above all things necessary you should fully comprehend what is understood by the *a priori* or *pure*, I will give you some of the first paragraphs of the æsthetic, though somewhat out of order.

You already know, that sensibility is the capacity of being affected by objects, and hence of receiving correspondent representations; that is, *intuitions*: that intuitions are *thought* by the understanding which produces *conceptions*, and that all thinking has directly or indirectly a reference to sensibility, *without which no objects can be given*. And you will perceive in this assertion an adequate security against all visionary conceits and phantoms.

"The effect of an object on the mind, in as much as we are affected by it, is *sensation*. That intuition which refers to an object, by means of sensation, is *empirical*."

"In an appearance, I call that the *matter* which corresponds to the sensation; and that, *the form*, by virtue of which the variety contained in the appearance can be arranged in certain relations. As that by which alone sensations are arranged in a certain form cannot itself be a sensation: hence, though the matter of all appearances be given a posteriori, the form must be a priori in the mind, and it can hence be considered abstractedly from all sensation."

* This word was originally used by Baumgarten (a disciple of Leibnitz and Wolf) for the Criticism of Taste. And this is still the current use of the term, confirmed at last by Kant himself; though he here employs it to express the science of the sensible.

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"I call all representations pure, (in a transcendental sense) in which nothing is found that belongs to sensation. Hence the pure form of sensible intuition, in general, will be found in the mind *a priori*, in which all the variety of appearances is beheld in certain relations. This pure form of sensibility may also be called pure intuition. Thus when I abstract from the representation of body, all that the understanding thinks of it, as substance, power, divisibility, and the like; and also all that belongs to feeling, as impenetrability, hardness, colour, &c. there still remains something out of this empirical intuition, that is, extension and form. These belong to the pure intuition which exists in the mind a priori, even without a real object of sense or feeling, as a mere form of sensibility."

And now, I trust, you are sufficiently prepared to enter on a study of the work itself, for you now know what is meant by the *pure* and the *a priori*, which at first must appear so offensive to one who has been brought up in the school of Locke: nor will a statement of the problem to be resolved in the Kantian Criticism be longer a stumbling block to you. You will even tolerate the almost contemptuous judgment passed by the German philosophers on mere empiry—on the mere collection of facts of experience; tho' the opinion of the day is altogether in favour of such matter-of-fact philosophy, in opposition to speculation. You will tolerate this, because you are already aware that the a posteriori must be founded on the a priori: that it is the uniting and binding mind alone, not the scattered facts, which constitute the essence of philosophy: and that a knowledge of the laws and essence of reason alone is the path of science, because there alone the a priori, the necessary, the universal, the eternal, are found: and that the a posteriori, the accidental, the particular, the temporal, are nothing till brought under the form of science. You will not join in the vulgar declamation against this philosophy, as metaphysical, as unpractical, because you will perceive that this is like censuring the elements of Euclid, as not instructing us at once in the material sciences of applied mathematics.

This great problem of the Kantian Criticism, expressed in his technical phraseology, is, *to shew how synthetical judgments a priori are possible.* That we form judgements a priori, and such too whose predicates contain more than is expressed by the idea of the subject; that is, synthetical judgments; has been already shewn in my former letter: but it is not enough to have the *fact*, to know that we *actually* form such judgments: it is required to show *how they are possible*, by unfolding *genetically* their origin in the mind, how and by what sort of deduction from the essence of mind they necessarily arise. This was in fact the task which *Hume* set himself in his well known enquiry into the origin of our ideas of causelity; it having never occurred to him to examine the truth of Locke's deduction of all ideas from experience, he established, with irresistible argument, a system of perfect scepticism. He attempted, indeed, to deduce the idea of *necessary* connection from the experience of *customary* connection, a deduction obviously inadequate; for the necessary and the accustomary are essentially different. "Had he," says Kant, "extended his enquiry beyond the origin of our ideas of cause, had he comprehended the problem in its universality, he would have found, that according to his reasoning, there could be no pure mathematics whatever, for they are grounded on synthetical positions a priori."

The solution of this problem leads to those of the possibility of pure mathematics, pure physics, and pure metaphysics; which include the origin of those sciences, all of which are equally founded in that preliminary science which concludes the criticism of pure reason.

Criticism, properly speaking, but prepares the way to the positive material sciences, "it purifies the reason from all possible errors, and projects, architectonically, the plan of all possible modes of science. But it is still

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of no terrifying extent, for its object is not nature, which is infinite, but mind; and that too merely in respect to its judgments a priori." But the apologising observations which Kant makes, to shew that his understanding is not presumptuous, will seem to you superfluous; for you will be more disposed to say to yourself—How can a science be made of so empty and barren a subject? than to think the task too much for one man, on account of the great extent of matter that is to be elaborated.

In the Criticism of the Mind (I take the liberty to use this as the most general word) by much the more fertile topic is the understanding. Sensibility, though it is the basis on which the understanding works, is simple in its operations. I will once more verbally translate: it will serve as an introduction to an analysis of Kant's work, by pointing out the plan pursued. The concluding sentence will not a little excite your curiosity, and that curiosity will not be disappointed, as the point there spoken of is unquestionably one of the most important; and the ideas there delivered among the most original which Kant ever advanced: ideas, which, whatever be the ultimate result of the critical philosophy, will give their author a most distinguished rank among the profound and original thinkers of all ages.

"I call the science of all the principles of sensibility a priori, transcendental æsthetic; in opposition to that which contains the principles of pure thinking, which is transcendental logic."

"In transcendental æsthetic, therefore, we shall first insulate sensibility, separating it from all that the understanding, by means of its conception, thinks; so that nothing but empirical intuition will remain. We shall then further take from it, all that belongs to sensation, leaving only the pure intuition and mere form of appearance; which is all that sensibility a priori can furnish. In this enquiry it will be found, that there are two pure forms of sensible intuition, as principles of knowledge a priori; that is, TIME and SPACE."

P. S.—In the mean while let me recommend to you a very acute dissertation on *Time*, in *Soame Jenyns*'s Disquisitions. In this highly ingenious little tract, all the difficulties, and absurdities, and contradictions, attending the vulgar opinions concerning time, are combined with great skill; it is true, with no other seeming view than to perplex and confound. I have not seen the work for many years, and can therefore speak with no correctness or minuteness, as to the contents; but I *suspect* it will be found that S. J. had a sort of obscure sentiment, which, had it been elaborated into clear thought, might have produced in his mind some of the discoveries which have illustrated the German philosopher, and which might have, in the future, given rise to a contest resembling that between the advocates of Newton and Leibnitz, concerning the originality of the calculation of the infinite. Soame Jenyns seems to have fallen unconsciously on some of the great conclusions of the German school. I recollect, in particular, the definition of eternity—*the everlasting now*. The monthly reviewers thought they could not do any thing better than parody all his assertions as to *space*. And they defined immensity—*an infinitely extended point*. But that is only a guess and supposition on my part: after all I incline to think that the seeming sophistries and quibbles of the *English gentleman* may not a little help your following in his reasonings the *German schoolman*.

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Original Letter of Swift.

Never before published.

MR. EDITOR,

IN your former numbers have appeared some details on the life of Swift, which have corrected many of the errors of his former biographers. I transmit you a letter from the Dean to a Lady, whom he addresses by the name of Varina. This letter is not published in his works. The original is in the hand of Dr. Saunders, a fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, who will satisfy any of your correspondents of its authenticity. I have only to add, that Varina was sister to Mr. Warying, the college chum of Swift.

I am, Sir, &c. C. D.

Highgate, March, 1803.

TO VARINA.

MADAM, *April*, 26, 1696.

IMPATIENCE is the most inseparable quality of a lover, and indeed of every person who is in pursuit of a design, whereon he conceives his greatest misery or happiness to depend. It is the same thing in war, in courts, and in common business. Every one who hunts after pleasure, or fame, or fortune, is still restless and uneasy till he has hunted down his game: and all this is not only very natural, but something reasonable too; for a violent temper is little better than a distemper, and therefore men are not to blame for looking after a cure. I find myself hugely infected with this malady, and am easily vain enough to believe it has some very good reasons to excuse it. For, indeed, in my case, there are some circumstances which will admit pardon for more than ordinary disquiets. That dearest object upon which all my prospects of happiness entirely depends, is in perpetual danger to be removed for ever from my sight. Varina's life is daily wasting; and though one just and honourable action could furnish health to her, and unspeakable happiness to us both; yet some power that repines at human felicity has that influence to hold her continually doting upon her cruelty, and me upon the cause of it. This fully convinces me of what we are told, that the miseries of man's life are wholly beaten out on his own anvil. Why was I so foolish as to put my hopes and fears into the power and management of another? Liberty is doubtless the most valuable blessing of life; yet we are fond of flinging it away on those who have been for these five thousand years using us ill. Philosophy advises to keep our desires and prospects of happiness as much as we can in our own breasts, and independent of any thing without. He that sends them abroad is likely to have as little quiet as a merchant whose stock depends upon winds, and waves, and pirates, or upon the word and faith of creditors, every whit as dangerous and inconstant as the others.

I am a villain if I have not been poring this half hour over the paper, merely for want of something to say to you: or is it rather that I have so much to say to you, that I know not where to begin, though at last it is all very likely to be arrant repetition.

Two strangers, a poet and a beggar, went to cuffs yesterday in this town, which minded me heartily to curse both employments. However, I am glad to see those two trades fall out, because I always heard they had been constant cronies: but what was best of all, the poet got the better, and kicked the gentleman beggar out of doors. This was of great comfort to me, till I heard the victor himself was a most abominable bad rhymer, and as mere a vagabond beggar as the other, which is a very great offence to me, for starving is much too honourable for a blockhead. I read some of his verses printed in praise of my lady Donegall, by which he has plainly

proved, that fortune has insured him, and that he is dunce enough to be worth five thousand pounds a year! It is a pity he has not also the qualification to recommend himself to your sex. I dare engage no ladies would hold him long in suspence with their unkindness: one separate maintenance, well engrossed, would have more charms than all the wit of a thousand letters. And I will maintain it, any man had better have a poor angel to his rival than the devil himself if he was rich.

You now have had time enough to consider my last letter, and to form your own resolutions upon it, I waited your answer with a world of impatience; and if you think fit I should attend you before your journey, I am ready to do it. My lady Donegall tells me it is feared my lord Deputy will not live many days; and if that be so, it is possible I may take shipping from hence, otherwise I shall set out on Monday fortnight for Dublin, and, after one visit of leave to his Excellency, hasten to England: and how far you will stretch the point of your unreasonable scruples to keep me here, will depend upon the strength of the love you pretend for me. In short, madam, I am once more offered the advantage to have the same acquaintance with greatness that I formerly enjoyed, and with better prospect of interest. I here solemnly offer to forego it all for your sake. I desire nothing of your fortune; you shall live where and with whom you please, till my affairs be settled to your desire: and in the mean time I will push my advancement with all the eagerness and courage imaginable, and do not doubt to succeed.

Study seven years for objections against this, and by heaven they will at last be no more than trifles and put offs. 'Tis true, you have known sickness longer than you have me, and therefore, perhaps, you are more loath to part with it as an older acquaintance. But listen to what I here solemnly protest, by all that can be witness to an oath, that if I leave this kingdom before you are mine, I will endure the utmost indignities of fortune rather than return again, though the king would send me back his deputy. And if it must be so, preserve yourself, in God's name, for the next lover who has those qualities you love so much beyond any of mine, and who will highly admire you for those advantages which shall never share any esteem from me. Would to heaven you were awhile sensible of the thoughts into which my present distraction plunges me: they hale me a thousand ways, and I am not able to bear them. 'Tis so, by heaven! the love of Varina is of more tragical consequence than her cruelty. Would to God you had treated and scorned me from the beginning. It was your pity opened the first way to my misfortune; and now your love is finishing my ruin: and it is so then. In one fortnight I must take eternal farewell of Varina; and, I wonder, will she weep at parting? A little, to justify her poor pretences of some affection for me. And will my friends still continue reproaching me for want of gallantry, and neglecting a close siege? How comes it that they all wish us married together, they knowing my circumstances and your's extremely well, and I am sure love you too much, if it be only for my sake, to wish you any thing that might cross your interest or your happiness. Surely, Varina, you have a very mean opinion of the joy that accompanies a true, honourable, unlimited love; yet, either nature or our ancestors have deceived us, or else all other sublunary things are dross in comparison. Is it possible you can be yet insensible to the prospect of a rapture and delight so innocent and exalted? Trust me, Varina, heaven has given us nothing else worth the loss of a thought. Ambition, high appearances, friends, and fortune, are all tasteless and insipid when they come in competition; yet millions of such glorious minutes are we perpetually losing to gratify empty forms, and wrong notions, and affected coldness, and peevish humour. These are the unhappy incumbrances which we who are distinguished from the

the vulgar do fondly create to torment ourselves. The only felicity permitted to human life we clog with tedious circumstances and barbarous formality. By heaven, Varina, you are more experienced, and have less virgin innocence than I. Would not your conduct make one think you were highly skilled in all the little politic methods of intrigue? Love, with the gall of too much discretion, is a thousand times worse than with none at all. 'Tis a peculiar part of nature which art debauches, but cannot improve. We have all of us the seeds of it implanted in ourselves, and they require no helps from courts or fortune to cultivate and improve them. To resist the violence of our inclinations in the beginning, is a train of self-denial that may have some pretences to set up for a virtue: but when they are grounded at first upon reason, when they have taken firm root and grown to a height, it is folly;—folly as well as injustice to withstand their dictates; for this passion has a property peculiar to itself to be most commendable in extremes; and it is as possible to err in the excess of piety as of love.

These are the rules I have long followed with you, Varina; and had you pleased to imitate them, we should both have been infinitely happy. The little disguises, and affected contradictions of your sex, were all (to say the truth) infinitely beneath persons of your pride and mine; paltry maxims as they are; calculated for the rabble of humanity. Oh! Varina, how imagination leads me beyond myself and all my sorrows. 'Tis sunk, and a thousand graves lie open!—No, madam, I will give you no more of my unhappy temper, though I derive it all from you.

Farewell, madam! and may love make you awhile forget your temper to do me justice. Only remember, that if you still refuse to be mine, you will quickly lose him that has resolved to die as he has loved.

All yours, JON. SWIFT.

P. S. I have here sent you Mr. Fletcher's letter, wherein I hope I do not injure generosity or break trust, since the contents are purely my own concern. If you will pardon the ill hand and spelling, the reason and sense of it you will find well and proper.

Remarks on the Biography of Common Life.

In reply to W. R.

MR. EDITOR,

A CORRESPONDENT in your last number, W. R. of Fulham, has suggested to your future attention a subject of much interest,—Sketches from characters in common life.—I think there can be little difference of opinion upon the utility of such an article in your Register; but I must take the liberty to recal to your mind the celebrated classic proverb: Fancy can build a palace where Possibility cannot lay a brick. However useful, as a species of charts through life, these sketches of characters may be, I fear you will find it difficult frequently to gratify the requests of your correspondents. It is doubtless that many such characters exist,—it is certain that there is no dearth of that worth in common life, or of that success of unremitting industry, which being produced to public view, might at once add something to the knowledge of the human mind in general, and animate others in similar circumstances to that vigor of exertion, of the final success of which they thus receive an example.

It is not, therefore, from any dearth of matter that I assert it to be of such difficulty; but your correspondent has confined his suggestion to "Sketches of living characters." Does he consider the difficulty of at once gratifying the curiosity of the public, and at the same time observing a suitable delicacy with regard to the subject of the sketch? Does he forget that the ce-

lebrated Allen, the friend of Pope, conceived a secret dislike to that poet, because, after having praised him in near one hundred lines, he has applied to him in a single verse the equivocal epithet of '*Humble Allen*?' Your correspondent will perhaps answer, that he does not require a detail, he demands only a general portraiture. But does he consider, that a general portraiture will not answer the purpose at which he appears to aim? It will neither be useful, nor of any interest. This remark more particularly applies to such characters as he points out for his sketches. In public characters, and those of personages of extended reputation, and political activity, such general portraitures may be sufficient,—the mind of the reader is here carried from the person himself to the affairs in which he is concerned, and the private character is forgotten in the more splendid detail of public events. Thus, if we analyse any of those volumes of public characters, to which the attention of the public is annually called, we shall find them little more than a gazette of a campaign, or the register of a session:—the name of the general or minister is prefixed, and behold the public life of the Marquis of ——, or the Earl of ——. But this craft of authorship, this trade of book-making, cannot be exercised in sketches of characters from common life. Such narratives can only interest by their intrinsic worth: in other words, by being such faithful details of the lives of meritorious individuals in common life, as may animate others, through similar exertions, to similar success. "*Alios meritos facere merendo*," is a noble motto, and should ever be in the memory of the biographer of common life. If such be the meaning of W. R. I concur in his sentiments upon the utility and general interest of such sketches, and wait with some impatience 'till some of your correspondents shall accept his invitation. But I must repeat, that the first rule in private biography should be this—that there should be sufficient of detail to answer the purposes of biography in general utility and interest; but that the biographer must be careful not to deviate from that laudable delicacy which good nature will ever observe towards the infirmities of our nature.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Chiswick, March 7, 1803. C. T——L.

On German Literature.—Fifth Letter.

MORE DISTICHES!!!

A FEW more attempts to imitate the *German* distiches are submitted to the *gentle* and *courteous* reader: who as such will not look with an unfriendly eye on a mere metrical experiment, which is by no means a "*rash* endeavour to force our teutonic dialects *out* of their *natural elements* !!!"* an endeavour which would be as puerile as the language here cited. If the translator estimated the fitness of the English tongue to the classical metres, from his own compositions, he would certainly not have given them any degree of publicity. Nor would he offer the present if he were not persuaded that the intrinsic value of the original poems is such, that under any form they *must* please those who have a relish for classic composition. A critical examination of the English language, in relation to such verse, would, whatever were the result, be highly acceptable to the translator, and interesting to the readers of the Monthly Register. But the translator is indifferent enough to a *dictum*, from whatever place it be dated, and however authoritatively it be written. Nor can he deem it a "folly," to attempt "combining the soft attractions of the Greek and Latin school with the barbarisms of *celtic* signs:" for he apprehends this is the attempt of all the poets of

* Vide Carthusianus's Observations on Versification, inserted in the second volume of the Monthly Register, page 25.

all

all the modern languages of Europe. That a sister dialect has succeeded almost beyond hope in the very point in dispute, is a fact known to all who are acquainted with German literature. That we must utterly fail where our neighbours have been victorious ought not to be presumed a priori, nor lightly taken for granted. Certain accidental disadvantages are indeed obvious enough, but they are not so decisive as to render all experiment censurable, or to justify *the issuing of a magisterial prohibition.*

HOLY GROUND.——*In Hexameters.*

When to the train of the nymphs who here in moon-light assemble,
Privily leaving Olympus, the Graces associate and mingle;
Here the poet does watch them and hearken to beauteous discourses,
Motions so silent, and dances benignant and friendly, beholding
All that the heaven has glorious, and all that the earth so enchanting
Happily ever has born, appears to the vigilant dreamer.
This he relates to the Muses; and that the Gods be not angry,
They, the Muses, instruct him, with modesty, myst'ries to utter.

Göthe.

The Epigram.

What! is an epigram then too short to say any thing cordial?
Prythee, beloved, do say—Is not still shorter—a kiss? *G. and S.*

Education.

Train up alike at th' Espalion, the man of bus'ness and fruit-tree,
Genius alone, like the oak, free should be left in the wood. *Schiller.*

Expectation and Accomplishment.

Youth drives into the ocean a thousand masts to his vessel,
Age puts into the port, silent and wreck'd, in a boat. *Anon.*

Mars, as founder of Peace.

Dost thou thyself, O Mars, in thy right hand bring us the olive,
And replenish'd restore, joyful the fruit-bearing horn?
Fallen, beneath thee thy bow and shield and arrows are lying,
And in repose too thy arm bearing thy laurelled helm.
Go now and seek thy reward, bear thy branch to the goddess in Paphos,
And receive from her kiss, joy which thou brought'st us with peace.

Herder.

The Brothers.

Slumber and sleep, two heavenly brothers, who served in Olympus,
Were by Prometheus brought, helpmates for mankind below,
But what is light for the gods to endure is for mankind too heavy,
Slumber was changed to sleep, sleep too was changed to death.

Göthe.

Measure of Time.

Yonder is Cupid, and see how he carries in each hand an hour-glass;
What! will the light-minded god measure us doubly the time?
Swiftly from one see the moments of lovers united are running,
Out of the other how slow! ah, the beloved's away.

Göthe.

The common Lot.

Hating and combating, mark how opinions and passions divide us;
And in the mean while, on both, see how the lock is grown grey.

Anon.

The Park.

O what an heavenly garden is sprung from the land and the desert,
Breathing and blooming it glows: glorious it shines in the day,
You, ye gods, upon earth, can imitate well the Creator,
Water its fishes and rocks, beasts both savage and tame,
Only are wanting, to make of your garden entirely an Eden,
There a man who is blest, and on your Sabbath repose. *Göthe.*

The Dignity of Human Nature.

Prythee let's hear no more of it, give him but victuals and cloathing,
When you've relieved his wants, dignity comes of itself. *Schiller.*

The new Amor.

Amor the child not, but he, the youth who by Pysche was loved,
Bold and to conquest inured, look'd in Olympus around,
There he beheld, 'mong the goddesses, one most gloriously beauteous,
Venus Urania, he saw, he was inflamed for her.
Sanctity could not itself withstand his ardent entreaties:
Her the audacious boy seized, clasped her fast in his arms.
From this embrace there arose a Cupid, more sweet and more lovely
Mind from his mother he took; sense to his father he owed.
He is ever beheld by the Muses benignant attended,
And from the point of his dart springs up the *love of the arts.* *Göthe.*

Description

Description of a Naval Pillar, designed by Mr. JEFFREY WYATT, *with some observations on the antiquity of monuments of this kind.*

MR. EDITOR,

I SEND you an outline and description of a Naval Column, designed by Mr. Jeffrey Wyatt, one of the artists who submitted his labours to the committee chosen to carry the project of a Naval Monument into execution, which I flatter myself you will deem worthy of insertion in your Register.

Whatever doubt may be entertained of the prudence of this country in council, or of her success in military atchievements during the late war, every spectator of the late scenes on the theatre of Europe will acknowledge that at no period from the battle of Salamis to the victory of the Nile, any nation ever approached the British in naval triumph. Whatever might be the impression on the continent, it was so powerful in this island, that a general sentiment of gratitude was felt to the tars of Old England; a subscription was commenced and a committee appointed to determine in what form the public spirit on this subject might be most adequately expressed. It was determined by the committee, that a triumphal column should be erected to transmit to posterity, not only the naval victories, but the resemblances of the heroes who had commanded the respect of their country. It is well known, that persons of the most distinguished rank in the nation were incorporated into this committee, that artists were invited to send plans for this monument, and that a reward was promised. Although the honor that would be obtained by the fortunate competitor whose taste should be most highly appreciated, undoubtedly operated as a still more powerful inducement. The committee have not fulfilled their engagement, and the efforts of ingenuity have been disappointed.—But the honour of the British admirals does not depend upon the fluctuating feelings of a junto, they will be remembered when the committee is forgotten.

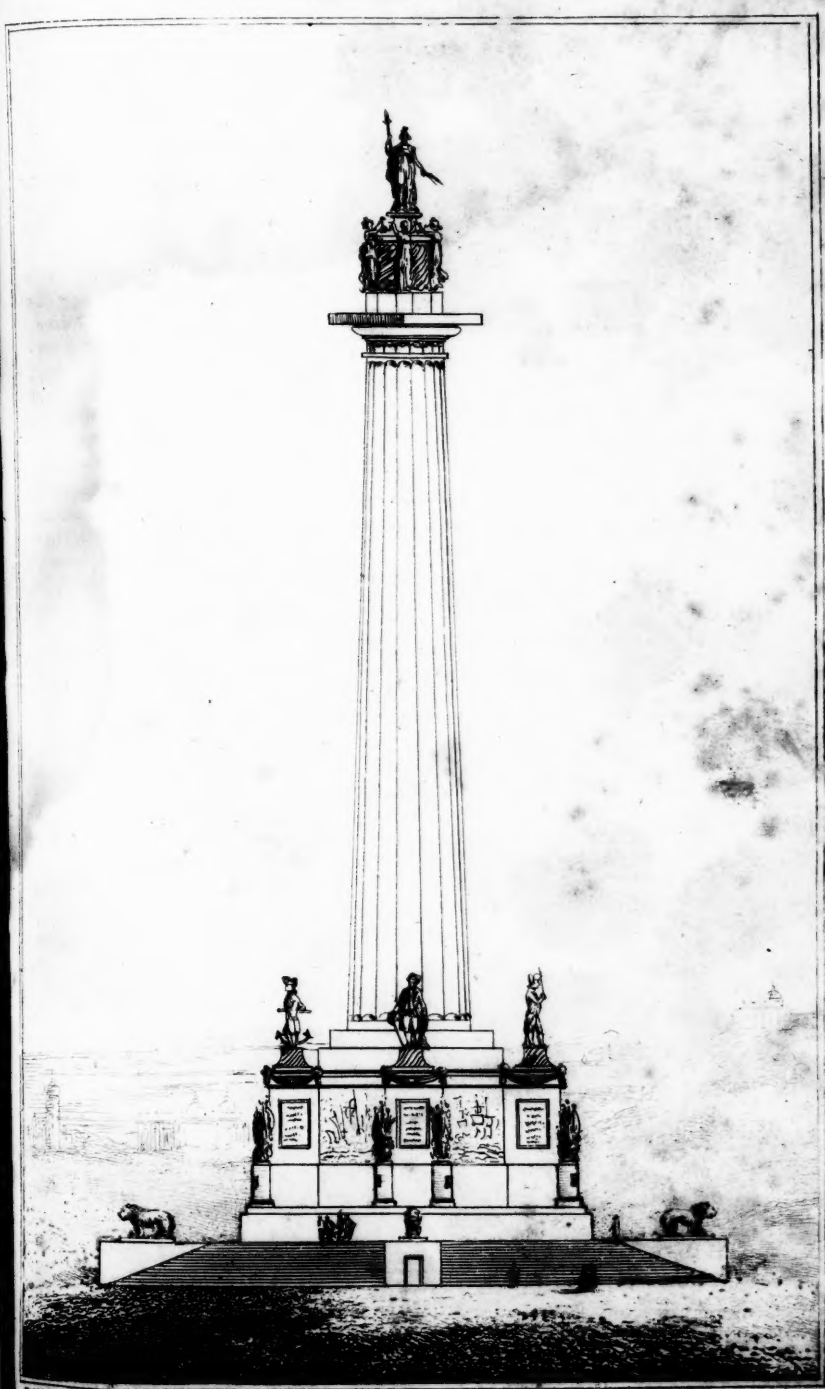
Conformably to Mr. Wyatt's design, the greatest diameter of this monument, at the base, is 135 feet, from which is an ascent of ten, by a circular range of steps to a platform 10 feet wide surrounding the base of the pedestal. The steps are divided into four flights by an equal number of blocks 14 feet wide sustaining on each the British lion.

The great pedestal of the column is 40 feet in diameter, with representations in basso relievo of the triumph of Britannia in our great naval victories.

From the great pedestal project four altars in the antique manner, adorned with inscriptions, wreaths and trophies, and supporting colossal statues of the admirals Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson, in which it were to be wished that the absurdities and familiarity of modern dresses had been avoided, and the flowing robe of the Roman conqueror adopted.

The whole pedestal from the ground to the foot of the column is 50 feet high. The column is 150 feet from its base to the top of the capital. It is 25 feet in diameter, and in height six diameters; a form for an insulated column which, at the same time that it possesses considerable beauty seems adapted to defy even the destructive effects of time. The temples from whence this order is derived are of the highest antiquity.

Above the capital of the column is a pedestal or altar surrounded by Britannia grasping in one hand the spear of war, and with the other presenting the olive of peace. Surrounding the altar are four figures emble-



Jeff.ⁿ Wyatt Architect. T. Taylor Sculp.

DESIGN FOR A NAVAL COLUMN.

matical of the four great continents of the globe placing at her feet appropriate offerings, and soliciting her friendship and protection. The pedestal and figure are in height 30 feet, which makes the total elevation 230 as directed by the advertisement of the committee.

This colossal column from its dimensions is evidently not designed to enter any ordonnance of architecture but is suited to be placed in the middle of a square, on the summit of a hill, or in some other conspicuous unincumbered situation. Such also is the Trajan column the proportions of which are Doric, the profile Tuscan, and the pedestal Corinthian.

These historical and triumphal monuments have many well known precedents in antiquity, besides that to which we have just now referred. Of this kind is the Antonine column, which likewise has a stair-case, as is proposed in the present erection. Pillars were likewise erected for various important purposes. Josephus tells us in his first book, that the sons of Adam raised such monuments whereon were engraven the principles of the arts and sciences. We are informed that the son of Pisistratus raised a pillar of stone on which were engraven the rules and precepts of agriculture. Columns were erected by the Lacedemonians on which appeared the fundamental laws of the state, for the purpose of public instruction. Procopius speaks of a column of this kind in the Augusteum before the imperial palace of Constantinople, supporting a statue of the emperor Justinian.

These are a few among the numerous specimens from antiquity of this species of architecture and they are sufficient to convince those who have a profound veneration for the practice of elder times, that such a monument classically executed, would be no dangerous violation of the laws of taste. If, however, we may be permitted to give our private opinion, we confess, we should be concerned to see the ingenious labors of the celebrated sculptors of our own time exposed to the dilapidations of the thoughtless, or malignant, and to the inclemencies of the season, against which no centinels could protect the structure. It is found that the statues which are now collected in the capital of France have been greatly injured by being exposed even in the fine climate of Italy, and it has been determined to devote the arcade of the Louvre to their reception, that this source of mischief may in future be avoided. The naval column now proposed, will contain some rostral ornaments such as are introduced on the Doric columns at the entrance of the castle de Richelieu. It will likewise have trophies and emblems in basso and alto relievo, and figures of the admirals with attending nymphs or deities, displaying all the dignity and grace of which the form human or divine is capable. The acridity of the air and the solvent power of water will soon destroy the fine and intricate lines on which all the expression and spirit depends. It is true that the attitude, the grouping, and the great outline will be long preserved, but all the minute ornaments, all the delicacy and distinction for which alone the modern artists are celebrated, must soon be resigned in the exposed insulated situation to which such an enormous pile is only adapted.

Perhaps the cathedral of St. Paul is the single edifice in this country which is suited to a grand exhibition of monumental architecture that would be worthy of this great occasion. There the labors of the statuary would not be disappointed, and the most sublime efforts of the sculptor's art would impart beauty to the most magnificent display of the talents of the architect.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. T. TAYLOR.

ΕΠΕΑ ΠΤΕΡΟΕΝΤΑ---*or* COLLEGE HOURS,

No. IV.

COLBERT.

LAVATER has said, and with something more than his usual justice, that a character, and more particularly what we call genius, may not unfrequently be discovered by a single sentence. There is a reply of Colbert's upon record which at once explains and verifies the same remark. He was one day reproaching a celebrated libeller with the infamy of his practice:—"Sir," replied the libeller with the usual morality of his fraternity, "I *must* live." "Sir," replied Colbert, with all the collected force of a great mind, "I can see no necessity for it."

With how much inferior force has Juvenal inculcated the same precept:

Summum crede nefas animam preferre pudori,
Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.

Which my friend, the poet, has thus translated:—

Disdain for breath a price so dear to give,
Nor seek that life it would be death to live.

L'ALLEGRO AND IL PENSEROSO.

VIRGIL has borrowed from Homer, and improving the rough beauties he has borrowed into more grace, and not unfrequently changing into beauties what were before defects, he is not so much to be considered as the imitator, but rather as one who emulates the honour of an immediate contest with his great precursor. He is willing to show, say the critics, that he can handle Homer's thoughts better than Homer himself. Milton has pursued the same practise with regard to both of them. In his Allegro and Il Penseroso he has imitated from an author less known, though once of scarcely inferior fame. The first of critics, the late Dr. Johnson, has mentioned the poem of Burton as scarcely inferior, in several parts, to what Milton himself has written. The following stanza is beautiful and evidently imitated in a similar stanza of Il Penseroso:—

When to myself I act and smile,
And pleasing thoughts my time beguile,
By a brook side, or wood so green,
Unheard, unsought for, or unseen,
A thousand pleasures do me bless,
And crown my soul with happiness;
All my joys beside are folly,
None so sweet as melancholy.

The beautiful simplicity of the line "By a brook side, and wood so green," cannot but remind us of Shakespeare.

ROMANCES UPON THE REVIVAL OF LEARNING.

The following is a literal translation from Bocaccio, an Italian classic. I shall insert, without further preface, what so little requires one. But I must add a wish, that it may reach the eye, and attract the attention, of some of the myriads of the romance writers of the day, and that catching something of its spirit, they may in future lose something of their present vapidity. Dryden has already translated and versified the Cymon and Iphigene of this author. It will be seen from the extract which follows, that to a poet like Dryden this was a work of little difficulty. The images of the following extract are already poetical. It requires but a conversion into verse to become a poem. It is extracted from his tale of Gostanza and Martuccio.

"In

"In the meantime Martuccio had embarked, and the vessel, with a favorable wind, was already upon its voyage. The hopes of Martuccio, and the pleasantness of the navigation, had already dissipated a part of his late chagrin: his heart was animated with a new joy, and he anticipated, with all the sanguine confidence of youth and hope, the final attainment of all his wishes. The voyage indeed was through the most beautiful part of the Mediterranean. As the science of navigation was less understood than in the present day, it was the custom of the vessels rather to coast along the shores, than to trust the open seas. Their voyages were thus more varied and beautiful: Martuccio enjoyed this pleasure. The fancy of the prince of poets has scarcely painted a scene like what daily presented itself to the eyes of Martuccio. The shores of the Mediterranean are alternately mountains, hills, and plains; mountains, whose tops are hid in clouds, hills clothed with the groves of summer, and plains with a verdour like that of emerald. All the varieties both of culture and solitude concurred to the splendor and beauty of this scenery. The eye was now presented with the spectacle of a magnificent city, the gilded pinnacles of whose turrets were glittering beneath the beam of the morning sun. The cheerful sound of the distant bells, the ascending smoke, and the throng of the busy inhabitants, all composed a morning landscape of equal beauty and effect: nor were the scenes of solitude less touching to an admirer of nature. Such were the woods, whose extent and height seemed to argue their primeval origin. Such were the plains which glowed beneath the genial influence of the noontide beam. Martuccio, who had hitherto been confined within the narrow walls of a city, and occupied in the cares and hurry of merchandise, was no less surprised than transported at the objects he beheld."

LEARNING OF THE TWO LAST CENTURIES.

It is much to be regretted by every friend of learning, that many of the books, of the greatest repute, about a century ago, have now sunk into such oblivion, as to be wholly removed from general perusal. The style of much of this learning was in a fashion peculiar to itself. The sense was strong and truly masculine; it was seldom expressed in its abstract form, but almost always envelloped under metaphorical images. These images were not always taken from objects which would suit modern delicacy, but they were always striking, and most happily illustrative of their subjects. The sermons of South are invariably in this style. Sterne has imitated him with genius and effect. The following arguments upon the necessity of relaxation in study, from an ancient writer, is a good example of this style:—

"Other men look to their tools; a painter will wash his pencil, a smith will look to his hammer, anvil, and forge; a husbandman will mend his plough irons, a faulkner or huntsman will take a suitable care of his hawks, hounds, horses, and dogs; a musician will string and unstring his lute. It is only the scholar who neglects the instruments of his study, his brain, and spirits; instruments which are in daily use, and which are consumed by study."

GUERRE CIVILI DI FRANCIA.

For some reason or another, though our national stock of learning appears never to have been higher than at the present day, our authors seem guilty of a strange inconsistency; in proportion as our riches increase we appear desirous to borrow of others. This is the age of translators. The stage, by German plays, has become little better than the school of pompous inanity, and our language has even been vitiated by an infusion of the German spirit.

Every sentence is overloaded with epithets, and almost every epithet as long as a sentence. Several curious instances of this might be produced from the works of our modern philosophers, and amongst others, the "Political Œconomy" of Godwin, exhibits examples of this unnatural heaviness, both of style and sentiment, in every page. We wish to enquire, why, amongst the translations of so many works of inferior merit, and some of them by gentlemen of far superior abilities to those of the author they thus descend to render, we have not as yet received one of Davila.

This author, so little known, except to the literati of the country, has ever been acknowledged as the *third* historian which Italy has produced; every one adjudging him a rank next to Livy and Guiccardini. There indeed appears a strange neglect of Italian literature, and while every hand is employed in digging the German quarry, the flowers of Arno are passed by with indifference; this is not to the credit either of our justice or our taste.

A GERMAN EPIGRAM.

Amongst other novelties of the nineteenth century, the general currency of German wit in the country of Addison, Vanburgh, and Congreve, will doubtless be recorded by our future historians as not the least. The following epigram against malt liquors is translated from the Latin of a German writer, and is much in the national style:—

Nothing comes in so thick,
Nothing goes out so thin,
It must needs follow then,
The dregs are left within.

The Latin is as follows:—

——————————— Nil spissius illâ
Dum bibitur, nil clarius est dum mingitur, unde
Constat quod multas fæces in corpore linquat.

ORIGINAL UNPUBLISHED EPIGRAM OF CONGREVE.

My friend, Dr. Dry, has communicated to me the following lines by Congreve, and in his own hand-writing, which were transmitted to him by a friend, enclosed in a letter from J. Monck Mason, Esq. to the late Monck Berkeley, esq. They have never appeared in print, and you have the doctor's permission to make what use of them you think proper:—

Faded Delia moves compassion,
But no longer can subdue,
Now her face is out of fashion,
She must take her turn and sue.

All her airs so long affected,
Might in blooming youth be born;
But in age, if not corrected,
Move our pity or our scorn.

Wealth nor titles can support ye,
Wretched Delia in decay,
'Tis allow'd to nymphs past forty,
To look on, but not to play.

If your itch be past reclaiming,
So receive your due delight,
As old bubbles broke by gaming,
Still take pleasure in the sight.

ANECDOTE OF SWIFT.

There is a *certain line* of criticism on the works of Swift hitherto untouched, yet of more importance than all that has yet appeared. Forty years ago I was assured by the widow of a medical man then advanced in years, an acquaintance in the Gullifer family, that the well known anecdote of Swift adopting the name of Gulliver, changing only a single letter, from his casual conversation with old Gullifer in the Dublin Packet, an attorney, and notorious lying romancer, was really fact. The present W. Gullifer, of Witham, in Essex, is the grandson of that man.

GENEALOGY.

Earl of Westmorland, Baron Burghersh, K. G.

MR. EDITOR,

AS I observe it is consistent with the design of your work to introduce into each number a genealogical and biographical history of some distinguished personage selected from the nobility of this country, I have thought an account might not be unacceptable of the present Earl of Westmorland, with whom I spent my early years, at a great public institution in this capital.

John Fane, Earl of Westmorland, Baron Burghersh, and knight of the garter, is descended from a Welsh family. The origin of this illustrious house is traced as high as Howel ap Vane, of Monmouthshire, who lived prior to the time of William the Conqueror. Henry Vane was knighted for his gallant conduct at the battle of Poictiers, and continued in France in the service of the Black Prince, where he contracted marriage with a lady of that country. It was not until the reign of Henry VII. that the *F* was substituted for the *V* in the name of this family, when the heir in his will took to himself the name of John Fane, but the reason of this alteration I have not been able to discover. It was in the time of James I. that this Cambrian house attained the rank of nobility. Francis Fane, at the coronation of that prince, was made knight of the bath, and in the twenty-second year of the same reign, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Westmorland and Baron Burghersh. His eldest son succeeded to the title, and was made a knight of the same order, at the coronation of Charles I. This nobleman took part with that unfortunate prince, and was a member of the parliament at Oxford; but in 1643, he went over to the opposite party, with Lord Savile, and the Earls of Holland, Thanet, and Monmouth; yet at the restoration he received a particular mark of favour from the young king, by his appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire, in conjunction with John Earl of Bridgewater. There is nothing in the history of Charles, the third, Vere the fourth, Vere Fane the fifth, or Thomas the sixth Earl of Westmorland, which deserves particular notice in this short genealogical review of the family.

John the seventh Earl engaged in a military life, and distinguishing himself in the wars under the Duke of Marlborough, in the year 1717, obtained the rank of captain and colonel, in the first troop of grenadier guards, and in 1733, he was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of Lord Catherlough, Baron of Catherlough, in that kingdom. The chancellorship of the university of Oxford becoming vacant by the death of the Earl of Arran, this nobleman was elected his successor in that honourable office; and in 1759, dying without heirs of his own body, the Irish peerage became extinct, but the titles of Earl of Westmorland and Baron Burghersh devolved on Thomas Fane, a merchant of Bristol, the next heir male descendant of Sir Francis Fane, the second surviving son of Francis, first Earl of Westmorland. He was succeeded by John, the father of the present Earl, who died in the year 1774.

John Fane, who now supports the honours of this family, was born on new-year's-day, 1759. He married in 1782, Sarah Anne Child, only daughter of the late Lady Ducie, by Robert Child, Esq. of Osterly Park, Middlesex. This lady having deceased in 1793, in the year 1800, he married Miss Saunders, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Saunders. By the first Countess he had four sons and three daughters, and by the last one daughter, born Jan. 26, 1801. The heir apparent is Lord Burghersh, son of the first Countess.

I shall not think it necessary to be more minute in the genealogical history of this nobleman; it is of much more importance to enter on his personal history.

The Earl of Westmorland was educated in the Charter-house, where he was not on the foundation, but according to the familiar distinction of that school, a Town-boy. In his early years he paid a degree of attention to his studies, unusual with persons of the highest expectations in future life, and was remarkable for the style of declamation he employed in his delivery of the extracts from the Greek and Latin poets and orators. It is, perhaps, a little singular, that during the whole time of his residence there, his punctuality in the performance of his literary duties was so scrupulous, that no instance occurred of the severities of school discipline being applied, from which his rank would not have protected him at an institution where merit alone confers dignity. He was not only attentive in his studious hours, but delighted in the chearful intervals of amusement; and whatever was his pursuit, he united with it so much spirit and energy, that he usually excelled his companions. I well recollect one circumstance which strongly indicated the character he has uniformly supported in mature life. The system of tyranny in the seniors, and subservience in the juniors, prevails at the Charter-house, in common with all other public schools, and so little moderation is sometimes observed, that the oppression is no longer to be endured. Not every boy possesses the gentle modesty of the poet Cowper, who tells us he never dared to raise his eyes above the buckles of his monitors. Lord Westmorland was at this time a monitor, he had carried the tone of authority somewhat too high with a junior; the school was divided into two parties; and a formal complaint was made to the masters, of the arbitrary deportment of the upper forms. Lord Westmorland was at the head of the conspiracy against the rights of the juniors, and persisted in requiring unconditional submission. However the tutors might disapprove the conduct of the elder boys, what had been established for a century they were unwilling to overturn, they left the pupils to the adjustment of their own differences, and the affair soon terminated in the division of the juniors, and the final triumph of the upper school. What I have now noticed is an epitome of the history of this nobleman, the leading maxim of his life is the maintenance of subordination, and it will be admitted, that he is not always extremely delicate about the means by which the superiority of the higher orders should be established. We have seen him in the various situations of Viceroy of Ireland, Master of the Horse, and Lord Privy Seal. We have seen him, not only as a minister of the crown, but as a legislator of the constitution; and in every situation in which he has appeared, he has preserved the same consistency in his regard to that maxim. So that it is not to be considered a fugitive opinion, a transient sentiment to answer the occasional purposes of place and of party, but a principle firmly rooted, which has grown up with him, and has become inseparable from his nature.

It is happy for his friends, that this severity is confined to his political character; in private life he possesses only the exterior, but no portion of the reality. His fixed gravity of deportment may sometimes incline us to join the cheerful admonition of the poet:—

Deme supercilio nubem:————

but candor requires the sequent apology:—

————— plerumque modestus,
Occupat obscuri speciem, taciturnus acerbi.

Hor. Ep. 18.

for to no man it is more applicable, and the noble lord will not be displeased with the palliation of this personal reserve, which I have drawn from his own favourite poet.

Neither is this austerity admitted into the domestic relations any more than into the familiar and convivial intercourse with the companions of his manly pleasures. The world has not yet forgotten the northern expedition with the heir of city opulence, and will readily forgive him, if, on such an occasion, he took advantage of the weakness of a *child*. The annals of love are not always

always the records of calumny, and they have received a few additional pages from the gallantry of his excellency during his viceroyalty in the sister kingdom, but I must refer to the *Clair-obscure* * of this subject, as I have not the art of distributing, to advantage, the lights and shadows of the piece. Whatever were the relaxations in which his Lordship might indulge in the domestic intercourse and private relations, I must here advert to his public history, or I shall deviate from the general plan of your publication.

Such as recollect the first speech that Lord Westmorland delivered in parliament, will have no doubt of the extent of those powers which have since that time, made a conspicuous appearance in the political hemisphere. These promising talents, combined with his political connection, no doubt influenced his appointment in the year 1789, when only thirty years of age, to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, one of the most important situations within the gift of the crown. This was not a period when the dominion of Ireland was a mere sinecure. That country is supposed to contain about three million of Catholics, and half a million of Dissenters, whose interests have been united in one common cause, by the severe laws to which they have been equally exposed. The whole country contains only about five hundred thousand Protestants, of the Calvinistic church, who, with the interest of government to support them, are opposed to this host of adversaries. Although the discontented did not break out into open rebellion until sometime after the recall of Earl Fitzwilliam, yet Lord Westmorland had the difficult duty to perform, to reconcile these divided interests, and to give stability to the existing government, in a situation where its authority was not only hourly disputed, but hourly endangered. Under these circumstances, Lord Westmorland continued an even and steady course: the opposition of the Catholics was clamourous, but he silenced their loud complaints in the high tone of authority. They were anxious to detail the system of oppression to which they were exposed in the parliament of Ireland, where they had many powerful friends, whose humanity and patriotism listened with attention to their calamitous tale. Lord Westmorland constantly opposed their applications, and immediately on his return to England, in a debate in which Earl Fitzwilliam took a decided part, he stated the four leading principles on which his resistance was founded. 1. The relief of the Catholics was contrary to his instructions from England. 2. Contrary to sound policy. 3. To the oath of the king. And 4. to the law of the land. I do not mean to say that this was not the persuasion of the mind of Lord Westmorland, but I mean certainly to contend what every impartial man who examined attentively at that period the affairs of Ireland, will be ready to acknowledge, that these four principles, pompous as they may appear in argument, are reducible to one, the protection of the Beresfords. The sequel of the diplomatic history of Ireland confirms this opinion. A deep-rooted hatred had grown upon the Irish, which nothing could extirpate. It was in vain to temporise, the former viceroy was recalled, and Earl Fitzwilliam was appointed, who held the hearts of the Irish in his hand, and deposited the interests of that country in his bosom. An effusion of loyalty was the consequence; the Irish began to hope that England had a greater regard for the general weal of the state, than for the advocates of the former system, and they poured forth in a torrent, the expressions of public gratitude. But the moment Lord Fitzwilliam applied the political talisman with which he was invested, to the family of the Beresfords, the wand of office was broken, and he descended from the region of power to a private condition. In consequence of his resignation, Lord Camden was appointed, the Beresfords continued in power, and the fatal events that succeeded are too well known to need repetition.

* The family of the Earl of *Clare* the Lord Lieutenant honoured with his peculiar attention, during his residence in Ireland.

On

On the return of the Earl of Westmorland to this country in 1797, he was appointed Master of the Horse, a situation of more exterior splendour than official obligation. Since the expiration of his duty in this situation, he has been nominated Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, through whose hands pass all charters signed by the king, before they receive the sanction of the great seal, and some muniments to which that sanction is not necessary. The Lord Privy Seal is in the rank of the great officers of the realm, but the station may be considered as a sinecure, and certainly supplies no competent materials for observation in these biographical strictures.

However reluctant I may be to close my remarks on a subject which, from the accidents of my situation is extremely interesting to me, I feel it necessary to do so, in order to adhere to the usual limits regarded in your publication. Whatever may be my disagreement of opinion with the political tenets of Lord Westmorland, from the prejudices of early life, as well as from many parts of his public and private conduct, I feel a great personal respect for his character, and if this sentiment be not increased by his unqualified adherence to the late administration, it is certainly augmented by the confidence he has reposed in the present on a recent occasion, in which I trust he will be supported by the united suffrage of an independent and a gallant people.

Westminster, March 14, 1803. CARTHUSIANUS.

Junius's Letters.

MR. EDITOR,

A NEW edition of Junius's Letters, with notes by Heron, has been just transmitted to me by my bookseller. The Editor affirms, that these letters were written by Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton. Now I positively assert, that this gentleman is in an error—they most assuredly were *not* written by Dunning, and in a future letter I will endeavour to convince Mr. Heron by the internal evidence of the letters themselves, that Dunning could not be the author. But if I had not still better evidence, I should not be thus positive in my assertion.

I am, Sir, &c. A. B.

Charlotte-Street, Bloomsbury.

Chimney Sweepers.

MR. EDITOR,

IN your Register for last month I observe you mention, that the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, has offered its honorary medals to the person who shall invent and produce to the society the most effectual mechanical or other means of cleansing chimnies from soot, and obviating the necessity of children being employed within the flues.

Permit me, sir, to say, that the laudable intentions of the society, although animated by that spirit of philanthropy which has ever peculiarly distinguished the English nation, must, in my opinion, fail of the desired effect, if unaided by the omnipotent interference of the legislature.

A long and serious attention to the subject has convinced me of the difficulty of substituting any process equally economical with the present inhuman method; and likewise of the obstacles that would be opposed by the gentlemen of the cloth themselves to any innovations, in a practice which custom has sanctioned and rendered familiar to them. Therefore even if a method be discovered of obtaining the same end, with as little trouble and as little expence, can we reasonably hope to see it abandoned without a parliamentary prohibition?

C——ll, March 20. W. J.

Remarks

Remarks on the Account of Lord Melville, in the last Number of the Monthly Register.

MR. EDITOR,

AS you have been candid in the admission of strictures in regard particularly to the biographical part of your Magazine, I must endeavour to put you right in some facts respecting my countryman, Lord Melville. On this head I am rather surprized you should have overlooked a late publication, of which it may be truly said, '*Non sum qualis eram.*' I mean the continuation of Dodsley's Annual Register. From internal evidence it is clearly the production of a Scotchman, and contains a very animated outline of the life of that nobleman. He started very early a luminary of the Scottish bar, and what was a very extraordinary instance of ability, had not been three years in the profession, before he was equal in reply to the ablest counsellor; and at that time there was much more learning and eloquence than has been since in that department.

His real patrimony, being the younger brother of a second marriage, was not much above 1000l. sterling; which he generously gave to his sister Christian, depending entirely on the exertion of his own abilities. I must remark, in the outset, that you have more than once exulted in the idea of a man being the founder of his own fortune. So far I agree with you, but where one is of a good old family, it is rather a feather in the cap. If a man disgraces his ancestors, he is justly despised, but where his own praiseworthy actions are reflected by former generations, the lustre is rather the brighter. Those who despise the pride of family, are too often unworthy of it. The family of the present nobleman has been long distinguished ornaments of the country, and of the bar; but, give me leave to assure you, Sir, they are not indifferent to their ancestry. In short, they have been, and are, proud Whigs; not indeed of the present English club, but of the ancient aristocratic set, who, in the end of last century figured in the *squadrone volante* of the expiring Scotch parliament. Finding the Scottish bar rather a limitation of his abilities, Mr. Dundas joined Lord North's administration. Much is said of his inconsistency. I do not justly see on what grounds—he has served his country faithfully—he made no part of the coalition: this I think was to his honour, though at that period his debts were thought to be above his income, and his gown taken from him as Lord advocate; yet he did not give way to unmanly despair. He took private lodgings in this town, and could have commanded the highest rank at our bar. Political matters soon took a more favourable turn, and he became deservedly the *fidus Achates* of Mr. Pitt. The proceedings at the India-House shew in what light his exertions for the prosperity of the British empire in the East, have been viewed.

You have been greatly in error in stating that he has the estate of Melville by his present wife: his present wife, Lady Jane Hope, has no connection with that property—it came to him by his first wife, from whom he was divorced. She was a Miss Rennie; her father was of low extraction, but amassed considerable property in the West-Indies, I believe, and purchased that estate and others, which were left to his daughters, Mrs. Dundas, and Mrs. Cockburne.

I am yours, &c.

Edinburgh, March, 1803. SCOTO-BRITANNUS.

Analytical

Analytical Sketches of New English Publications.

An Account of the Island of Ceylon, containing its History, Geography, Natural History, with the Manners and Customs of the various Inhabitants; to which is added, the Journal of an Embassy to the Court of Candy. Illustrated by a Map and Charts. By Robert Percival, Esq. of his Majesty's Nineteenth Regiment of Foot. C. and R. Baldwin.

IT was reasonable to suppose that an island of so much advantage to our commerce in the east would not long want an historian: the task has, accordingly, been undertaken by a gentleman fully competent, who has resided in Ceylon since its capture in 1797, and has lost no means of information.—It is unnecessary to dwell upon the history of this island previous to its being taken by the English, or its successive conquests by the Portuguese and Dutch. It will be sufficient to observe, that Ceylon was a source of immense wealth to this mercantile republic, but enjoyed little tranquillity from their arms, and less from their avarice, during the long period it remained in their possession. The insatiable avarice of the Dutch was a strong reason why it could not be governed well; but such was the fertility of the country, that rapine could not exhaust, or war entirely lay it waste. In the perpetual contest between the settlers and the natives, the encroachments of the former grew more daring from their victories, till at length half his kiugdom was ravished from the king of Candy, who was compenstated with the name of Emperor of Ceylon, and a long string of sounding titles which added mockery to mortification. His subjects were engaged to pay him a tribute, which was never counted in his exchequer; and the Dutch to acknowledge him as a sovereign to whom they owed just as much obedience as they chose. Such is the policy of mercantile conquerors!

The author describes at length the different ports and harbours in the island, the climate, and the produce of the soil, but dwells on nothing particularly deserving of notice. In his account of the customs of the various nations that frequent Ceylon, he exhibits many curious articles.

"The business of a diver," says he, "becomes quite familiar to an Indian, owing to the natural suppleness of his limbs, and his habits from infancy; his chief terror arises from falling in with the ground-shark, while at the bottom. Before they begin diving, the priest, or conjuror, is always consulted. The diver is usually enjoined to abstain from eating before he goes to plunge, and to bathe himself in fresh water immediately after his return from the labours of the day."

The author then proceeds to a description of these conjurors.

"Since the island came into our possession, a diver at the fishery one year lost his leg, upon which the head conjuror was called to account for the disaster. His answer gives the most striking picture of the knowledge and capacity of the people he had to deal with. He gravely told them, 'that an old witch, who owed him a grudge, had just come from Orlang, on the Malabar coast, aud effected a counter-conjuration."

The staple commodities of this island are pearls and cinnamon; and it is to be lamented, that the rapacity of the Dutch almost exhausted the former, but the author thinks that, by good management, government may still derive from it a considerable revenue. From the concourse of people attracted to the island by the pearl fishery, an opportunity is offered to introduce largely our manufactures. This Mr. Percival recommends, and considering the hands into which the Indian traffic has fallen, this advice will not be neglected.

Our

Our author proceeds with a variety of interesting descriptions of towns, forts, manners, and customs, through which our limits will not permit us to follow him. In his seventh chapter, however, he enters into a detail, from which we shall subjoin an extract.

"The Dutch, and indeed the Europeans of every other nation but our own, who are born and reside in India, differ much in their habits and modes of life, from those of Europe. Our own countrymen alone, in whatever climate or situation they are placed, still remain steady to the manners and and customs of Great Britain: and though the prejudices of the people among whom they live, and the nature of the climate, may compel them to make occasional deviations, yet they never lose sight of their native habits. The chief trait of the original Dutch character which those in Ceylon retain, is their fondness for gin and tobacco; in other respects they adopt the customs and listless habits of the country. A Ceylonese Dutchman usually spends his time as follows:—he rises early, about six, and either goes to walk, or sits down by his door in a loose robe and night cap, to smoke a pipe. This, with a glass of gin, fills up the interval till seven. A dish of coffee is then handed him by his slaves, and his lounging posture and tobacco are resumed for another while. He then gets up, dresses, and goes to business, or more frequently to pay visits; a mode of spending time of which his countrymen are particularly fond. In these visits the Dutchmen usually take a pipe and a glass at each house to which they go.

"In their salutations they are wonderfully ceremonious, and make a profusion of bows and protestations, with a stiffness peculiar to themselves.

"If they have leisure to prolong their visits, they take off part of their dress, and put on a little night cap, which they bring with them on purpose, and then set themselves to smoke and talk till noon. Their dinner hour is about twelve. On their table they have a very gross and heavy food, and are particularly fond of having a great quantity of butter and oil mixed with their fish and other victuals. After dinner they resume their favourite regale of smoking in an undress, and then go to sleep for an hour. As soon as they are again dressed, they either go abroad to pay visits, or receive company at home, and this, with another pipe, fills up the interval till supper is announced at nine, when the same heavy sort of food, is again served up.

"This mode of living cannot fail to make them lazy and indolent, which, indeed, they generally are to a proverb. As they make no effort to increase their knowledge, and even appear to have no curiosity, or even enjoyment, beyond the common insipid routine I have described; they are, of course, ignorant, stupid, without capacity, and without desire of excelling by exertion. Their children are treated with the same neglect as other objects, and are usually committed to the care of slaves.

"The conversation of women, which tends so much to humanize the world, forms very little of a Ceylonese Dutchman's entertainment. Although they make part of the company, yet they experience none of that attention and politeness to which the fair sex are accustomed in Europe. After the first salutations are over, the men seem to forget that the ladies are at all present, and will sit a whole evening, talking politics over their pipes, without addressing them, or taking the least notice of them.

"When such is the treatment which they experience from the men, it is not to be expected that the women can be very polished, or skilled in the art of pleasing. In the forenoons their dress is particularly slovenly; and yet these very women, in their evening parties, appear dressed out in abundance of finery. Their minds are still less cultivated than their bodies; and they are nearly as ignorant on their wedding day, as in their infancy. Their education, indeed, is such, that accomplishments of any descrip-

tion are not to be expected among them. From their infancy they are entirely given up to the management of female slaves, from whom they imbibe manners, habits, and superstitious notions, of which they can never after divest themselves. Under this tuition they continue till they are married, and even in this new state, from the description I have already given of the men, it will not be expected that they should make any considerable improvements. As they find such a cold reception among the men, they are glad to return to the attentions and obeisance paid them in the society of their slaves, to which they have been most accustomed. Their morals being derived from the same source, are equally destitute of dignity or virtue, as their manners of politeness.

"Although the men would not appear very amiable in the eyes of our British ladies, yet their Dutch wives look upon them with the greatest veneration and respect. Conscious of their own defects, and always kept at a great distance by their husbands, they look upon their caresses as a high honour, and are therefore extremely jealous of their favours. And yet their own manners, are the worst calculated possible to conciliate the attachment of their husbands; indeed, in men of any delicacy, they could only produce aversion and disgust. Dancing is the principal amusement of the younger women, while the chief pleasure of the married and elderly ladies, consists in paying formal and ceremonious visits to each other. Their slaves are the comeliest girls that can be procured, and their mistresses, in general, behave very kindly to them: with that caprice, however, which always attends power in the hands of the ignorant and narrow-minded, the Dutch ladies frequently behave in a very cruel and unjust manner to their female attendants upon very trifling occasions, and in particular, on the slightest suspicion of jealousy."

The author now proceeds to describe the race of Portuguese, Malays, and other inhabitants of this island. After a circumstantial account of the habits, influence, and number of each tribe, he proceeds to a description of the Ceylonese, their origin, manners, language, and state of society. In this account he is clear, full, and concise, and we regret we cannot follow him through it. But as our possession of this valuable island has made it a subject of general interest to all readers, we cannot avoid some extracts concerning it.

"The natives may properly be divided into two classes; those who, to preserve their independance, fled to the mountains and fastnesses; and those who, quietly watching the vicissitudes of conquest, submitted to whichever party became uppermost in the plains. These people, over whom the dominion of the Dutch was of late extended, are now reduced to abject obedience, in which they must continue, unless some extraordinary change of circumstances," says the author, "should concur to rouse their natural feelings."

"The Ceylonese," he continues, "are courteous and polite in their demeanor; even to a degree far exceeding their civilization. They are mild, and by no means captious and passionate in their intercourse with each other; though when once their anger is roused, it is proportionably furious and lasting. Their hatred is indeed mortal, and they will frequently destroy themselves to obtain the destruction of the detested object. One instance will serve to shew the extent to which this passion is carried. If a Ceylonese cannot obtain money due to him by another, he goes to his debtor, and threatens to kill himself if he is not instantly paid. This threat, which is sometimes put in execution, reduces the debtor, if it be in his power, to immediate compliance with his demand; as by their law, if any one cause the loss of another man's life, his own is the forfeit. This is, on other occasions, a very common mode of revenge among them; and a Ceylonese has often

often been known to contrive to kill himself in the company of his enemy, that the latter might suffer for it. A case of this nature occurred at Caltura, in 1799. A Cinglese peasant happering to have a suit or controversy with another, watched an opportunity of going to bathe in company with him, and drowned himself with a view of having his adversary put to death. The latter was upon this taken up and sent to Columbo to take his trial for making away with the deceased, upon the principle of having been the last seen in his company. There was, however, nothing more than presumptive proof against the culprit, and he was of course acquitted. This decision, however, did not by any means tally with the sentiments of the Cinglese.

"The natives of Ceylon are more continent, with respect to women, than the other Asiatic nations; and their women are treated with much more attention. A Ceylonese woman is looked upon by her husband, more after the European manner, as a wife and a companion." The author here seems slightly to controvert the opinion of Mr. Knox, who has drawn a picture of their total disregard to chastity, or any bounds of sexual intercourse, which is extremely abhorrent to the ideas not only of an Asiatic, but even to the inhabitants of the most dissolute metropolis in Europe. He says, however, from his own observation, he is convinced, that in very few instances their licentiousness is exaggerated.—He then proceeds:—

"A Cinglese husband is not in the smallest degree jealous of his wife, and is rather ambitious to display her to the public eye. Nor is he particularly offended at her infidelity to him, unless she be caught in the fact; in which case he thinks himself entitled to exercise the rights of an Asiatic husband.

"The infringement of chastity scarcely subjects a woman, either married or unmarried, to the slightest reproach, unless, indeed, they happen to have connection with one of the lower cast; an act which is looked upon as the very excess of infamy. With people of their own rank the most unbounded commerce is carried on in private, and it is by no means uncommon, nor attended by any disgrace, for the nearest relations to have connection with each other. A mother makes no scruple of disposing of her daughter's favours for a small sum to any one that desires them. They are particularly fond of forming such connection with Europeans; and, instead of accounting it any reproach, a mother, in quarrelling with one of her neighbours, will silence her at once on the score of her superior dignity, by telling her that *her* daughter has had the honour to lie with an European.

"The marriage ceremony, which, among nations with stricter ideas of chastity, is looked upon with a degree of mystery and veneration, is a matter of very small importance among the Ceylonese. The marriages are often contracted by the parents while the parties are in a state of childhood, merely with a view to match them according to their rank, and are often dissolved by consent almost as soon as consummated. It is also customary for those who intend to marry, previously to cohabit and make trial of each other's temper; and if they find they cannot agree, they break off without the interference of the priest, or any further ceremony, and no disgrace attaches on the occasion to either party, but the woman is quite as much esteemed by her next lover as if he had found her in a state of virginity.

"Owing to the early intercourse of the women with the other sex, for they are generally married at twelve, they soon lose the appearance of youth, and get old and haggard in their looks immediately after they pass twenty. The single women are much more pleasing in their manners, and more elegant in their persons, than those of the other Indian nations. Their extreme cleanliness is a trait which renders them particularly agreeable to an Englishman, although he finds it somethiug difficult to reconcile himself to the strong exhalations of the cocoa nut oil."

We have already, perhaps, been full enough in our extracts from this work, which contains a variety of useful and entertaining matter, rendered more particularly interesting from the near connection we must now maintain with the island of Ceylon.

Of the style and execution of the book, the several specimens we have exhibited are the best examples. Our own judgment is so favourable, that we dread the imputation of flattery, by stating it to our readers.

Delphine. By Madame De Stael Holstein. Translated from the French. In 6 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s. boards. Mawman.

THE work of this lady having met with so eager a reception in France, it was reasonable to suppose that it would soon be submitted, in translation, to the English reader. We should, indeed, have noticed it in our last, but as we were informed that another work, Amelia Mansfield, was then in the press, which was intended as an antidote to the principles of that of Madame De Stael, we forbore exhibiting the one until we were able to contrast it with the other.

The authoress of the present volumes was much distinguished in the early periods of the French revolution, and to her intercourse with those splendid scenes of turbulence and wickedness, joined to the supposition that her work would contain many interesting anecdotes of celebrated characters, she is indebted for the warmth with which it has been received in both countries. In France it has long been a custom to adopt the name of *novel* or *romance*, in order to surprise readers, under the idea of entertainment, into a perusal of such books, from which, with their proper title, they would have averted wish disgust. Thus a *Nanine* has ushered in a new system of morals and philosophy, and a tender *Adelaide*, or a *Celia*, has been introductory to a fresh code of the rights of man, or a digest of natural law. It is a misfortune, indeed, equally to be lamented among ourselves, that we no longer know a book by its title; the deception, however, does not last long; the indignation against a trick will always defeat its end, and the author who comes to us under false colours, will either be detected too early to do us harm, or save us from all future surprise, by a determination never to consult him again.

These observations had not been made, but that they were, in some degree, applicable to the present work, the chief purport of which seems to be, to disentangle our minds from vulgar opinions, to free us from the fetters of ancient prejudices, and to advise us to adopt nothing but what the voice of truth proclaims to be reasonable, and virtue sanctions as just. What *vulgar opinions* and *ancient prejudices* are, we shall not insult our readers by explaining. The drift of the book is plain enough, and the principles have been so often confuted, that few can bear that perpetual sameness of argument with which a controversy on this subject, were we inclined to one, must be supported.

The plot of Delphine is simple enough, but not very original. There is in it something of Madame Genlis's Rash Vows; it has, moreover, the features of many other productions, which are too strong not to have been copied. The story is dismal and melancholy to excess; there is no relief to the perpetual *sombre* cast from scenes of merriment and humour,—a dreary sadness, a chilly monotony of grief, supported by very little interest, pervades the whole. The basis of the story is built upon enthusiastic love, which at one time is wild with hope, at another frantic from despair. It is written in letters, which, notwithstanding the great authorities to support this method of telling a story, is confessed by the common feelings of the public to be the least interesting one. Every incident is calamitous; all the

the vicissitudes are those of misfortune; not a ray of light breaks in to vary the continual gloom, till at length the reader is set at rest by a catastrophe, which destroys both hero and heroine at once.

The following is a slight sketch of the story:—Delphine and Leonce, were early lovers; but some circumstances, chiefly arising from the injustice or suspicions of the former, prevented their union, threw Leonce into the arms of another, and Delphine into a convent in Switzerland, where she took the veil unknown to him. Matilda, the wife of Leonce, dies: an opportunity now offers itself to repair the wrongs of Delphine, by making her his wife. He flies to Switzerland, presents himself at the gate of the convent, where he beholds Delphine shrouded in her black veil behind the fatal grate, and in the habit of a *nun*. He exclaims,—"Matilda is dead; Delphine, can you not be mine?" "No," said she, "but I am willing to die!" and down she fell motionless on the ground.

Our readers must now conceive how a novelist would paint the agonies of both lovers. We confess we have not sufficient sensibility to make even a trial for excellence in situations so masterly and delicate.

At length M. De Lebensei, the friend of Leonce, attacks him with some arguments which we shall state.—"I was born a protestant," says he, "my education, I confess, has not taught me to revere those institutions which doom so many innocent creatures to stifle the voice of natural affection. The proud, high minded, virtuous man, should obey no dictate but that of universal morality. What mean those duties which are modelled by circumstances, which depend upon the caprice of the laws, or the will of priest *********. Attend to what I say, the laws of France absolve Delphine from the rash vows which fatal and imperious circumstances imposed upon her. Come, live in that happy region, be at once the happiest of men, and the worthiest of being so."

This is the morality of M. De Lebensei! We will subjoin another specimen:—"A vow made to God! **** he is certainly too well acquainted with the frailty of man's nature ever to accept of irrevocable engagements."

This gentleman having pursued his arguments, in favour of his friend's marriage with Delphine, in despite of her vows, to a decent length, adds:—

"Delphine is acquainted with the advice I give you. Delphine approves of it. *It may, perhaps, belong to women to tremble before the tribunal of public opinion: but it behoves men, and more particularly Leonce, either to direct it, or shake off its yoke.*"

This stern contemner of prejudices, this champion for liberty of opinion and independence of action, having at length prevailed, Leonce determines instantly to unite himself to Delphine. This resolution, however, is described as costing him many painful struggles. But Delphine is not subject to any conflict of passion. "The hope of being the wife of Leonce," she says, "by breaking all my vows, at first inspired me with terror only, but now it takes possession of my whole soul, attended with all its seductive delusions. Do not persuade yourself, however, that if I should discover in Leonce any reluctance or regret, I shall not be able to break through this last tie of life, which the friendship of M. De Lebensei has suddenly contrived to renew for my sake."

In the meantime Leonce was apparently delivered up to sorrow and repentance. He feared the censure of the world, and imagined that to prevail upon Delphine to break her vows for his sake would be to expose himself to contempt. However cautious he is in hiding his sentiments from Delphine, they do not escape her penetration. Rather unhappy than indignant at his repining, she resolves never to consent to a union with a man in whose breast would be the seeds of future remorse. One day,

whilst conversing with Delphine, he lets fall some sentiments which discovered the state of his mind. The astonished and indignant soul of Delphine instantly burst forth:—"May heaven blast me before your eyes, if ever I become your wife!" "Well," cried Leonce, "may I lose thy love, and even thy compassion, if I survive that imprecation."

At this moment, some soldiers, with a band of martial music, pass under the windows; Leonce rushes out:—he writes to Delphine; upbraiding himself for his unsteady conduct, paints the violence of his passion, and resolves instantly to seek death from the first friendly hand. He then departs for Verdun, which was at that time the theatre of war between the French and the army of the allies. He leaves no notice of his route behind him, and Delphine, who has already repented of her rash oath not to marry him, distracted and wild with passion, knows not whither to follow him. Her letter to Leonce, which he does not receive, is full of the language of passion.

DELPHINE TO LEONCE.

"You leave me—you part from me—I will follow you. But, barbarian, you have concealed from me the road you have taken. I know not where to seek you upon the surface of the earth. Was there ever such cruelty? No:—he is not cruel—unhappy man, he is going to die! I will find you out—I will tell you.——But alone, where can I go to? How dreadfully am I isolated! O my God, my God, afford me succour and support! Somebody desires to see me;—who can wish to see me? It is not him. Who then? Oh! divine Providence, have you listened to my prayers? It is my friend; it is M. de Serbellane."

The unhappy Delphine was conducted by this gentleman in the rout which Leonce took. They reached Verdun, where the army which had entered France had assembled. Here she found Leonce wounded and imprisoned. He had been taken bearing arms against the French Republic, and, as a native, was condemned to death. The interview between Delphine and Leonce is pathetically described. He now wishes to live,—abhors the prejudice which made him repine at the felicity once in his grasp, and consents that Delphine should implore his life. Undaunted, in a cause which involved her own existence, she presents herself before the president who had condemned her lover, and implores his life. He is at first deaf to her entreaties, but won by her pathetic pleadings, he signs his pardon, but at the same time assures her, that should a commission arrive from Paris, and what he has done be reported, he would be endangered.

Delphine flies to Leonce, in his prison, with the pardon of the president. They now determine no longer to be fettered by the prejudices of the world, but to seek a happy retirement in Switzerland, and no more delay their union. In a few moments the prison door was unbarred, and two men entering, declare that the commissioner had arrived from Paris, that he had torn the order issued by the judge, and that it was determined Leonce should not be released from his prison previous to his trial. On hearing this declaration, Leonce turned aside in order to conceal his emotion. Delphine, raising her eyes to heaven, advanced with a firm step, to enquire of the messengers if she might not be permitted to see the commissioner. "No, madam," they replied, "you must not leave the prison."

The next day, at eight in the morning, Leonce was to be conducted to a plain half a league distant from the city, there to suffer death by military execution. At the appointed time the soldiers arrived to lead him to his fate. He ascended the cart; Delphine walked by his side, and the officers, from compassion, marched slowly along, and frequently stopped the vehicle to give her an opportunity of speaking to Leonce. Before he arrived at the fatal spot he looked once more towards Delphine; she had fallen into the arms

arms of M. De. Serbellane; he ran towards her, and heard M. De Serbellane exclaim:—"Unfortunate creature! she has taken the *poison* she procured from me for *Leonce*; it is over with her, she is dead!"

This indeed was the fact, Delphine heroically disdaining to survive her lover, had artfully procured poison, concealed in a ring, and swallowed it before she accompanied Leonce to the place of execution. Leonce, bearing the body of his loved mistress in his arms, approaches the soldiers. Astonished at the sight, they hesitated to obey the orders they had received. Every moment of life was wretchedness to Leonce. Perfectly frantic, he had recourse to insult, and endeavoured by every means to inflame the anger of the soldiers, and threatened to rush on them if they did not fire. One of them, who had thrown his musquet on the ground, then took it up; —"Since he will have it, let us satisfy him," he exclaims. He fired—Leonce fell lifeless.

Thus terminates the catastrophe, and M. De Serbellane, the friend of both lovers, dismisses the reader with this advice:—"I incessantly repeated to myself," says he, "that they had not merited their misfortunes. I did not dissemble their errors, Leonce should have braved public opinion in many circumstances, in which his welfare and his love rendered it his duty and Delphine, on the contrary, trusting too much to the purity of her heart never knew how to respect the power of reputation to which women ought to submit. But nature and conscience teach this moral, instituted by society, which imposes almost opposite laws upon men and women; and should my unfortunate friend have suffered by such venial errors, such were my reflections, and nothing is more painful to the heart of an honest man, than the obscurity which hides from him God's justice on earth." Our readers will agree with us in the immoral tendency of this book,—it represents what has the worst effects in books of this kind—the omnipotence of love. There was no necessity for so gloomy a catastrophe, since the author's maxims might have been enforced, and both hero and heroine kept alive.

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*Amelia Mansfield. Translated from the French of Madame C****.* In 4 vols. 12mo. 14s. Gameau and Co.

IT is not within the proposed form or spirit of our Register to notice, and still less to enter into a detailed criticism of the ephemeral productions of the press. In despite of the currency which popular caprice, under the more specious name of the taste of the times, may sometimes give to those hasty fruits, it is seldom that they merit even the mention of the literary journalist. Thus, having nothing of what may be called the *stamina* of genius, they live for their day, and sink into future oblivion. We now venture to recommend to the perusal of our readers, a work, which, though by the form of its fable it must be ranked amongst novels, merits by its style and manner that attention which is usually reserved for authors of superior name, and of pretensions more ostentatious.

It is the singularity of that part of French literature, which constitutes Belles Lettres, to be pressed almost without a single exception into a service for which it appears little intended. Thus, in the greatest part of the French novels, will be found a singular mixture of the characteristic frivolities, and the heavy leaden philosophy of the republic. The fable is not unfrequently contrived with the sole purpose of promoting this fatal philosophy, and its consequent system of pernicious ethics. Thus suicide is represented as the act of great minds, an exertion of fortitude, and a splendid contempt of popular prejudice. Thus adultery is but a breach of a simple compact; and a future life, at least a future retribution, the specious, though pleasing

romance,

romance of priests, whose trade it is; and of statesmen, who avail themselves of it as an instrument to second the force of laws. Such is the morality of Delphine. Such is the system which the novel of Amelia Mansfield is intended to oppose. It must be confessed, that it has not opposed it without success. It has turned its own arms against this species of philosophic finesse; it does not oppose it directly by argument, it more wisely attacks it through the vehicle of its fable. A species of character, very common in France, but such as would be considered a monster in England, that of the famed Scavánt, is so happily described by the authoress, that we cannot forbear an extract:—

"I congratulate myself on having escaped from Madame de Simeren. I do not know a woman of more fascinating qualities, nor one whom I should less choose for a companion. Her imagination is so lively, and so fertile, that she allows her hearers not a moment of repose. She leads you from one opinion to another, seizing, at a glance, their different relations, arguing for and against, with equal facility; and if she is inconsistent in her ideas, it is because she gives herself no time for reflection, and speaks whatever first arises in her mind.

"She disquiets you by the novelty of her principles, seduces you by the charms with which she invests them, estranges you by her caprices, lures you back by her caresses; and her whole conduct, whilst it inspires a secret distrust of the solidity of her character, forces you to love her, in spite of your reason. There is something extremely soft and tender in her look and manner, occasioned, probably, by the long habit of being in love; and to this cause we must, doubtless, attribute that desire to please, which is still one of the predominant features of her mind. I remember I was astonished, on the eve of my departure, to see the attention she paid to her dress; which, though simple, is always becoming and elegant. She saw my surprise, and said, with a smile;—"I continue to occupy myself in these frivolous cares, as I did in the prime of my days; in order to be the least ugly of old women, as I was formerly the most beautiful of the young ones." But enough of Madame de Simeren. I am afraid, Albert, the society of this woman has done me harm. She has thrown my ideas into a confusion more painful than melancholy itself; and I feel the necessity of forgetting that there are people, who, at the close of a long career, recollect their faults with complacency, find means to make them appear almost amiable, and, far from feeling remorse at their misconduct, extract from that happiness, of which it was the source, materials to embellish the evening of their lives."

A Tour throughout South Wales and Monmouthshire: comprehending a general Survey of the Picturesque Scenery, Remains of Antiquity, Historical Events, peculiar Manners, and Commercial Situations of that interesting Portion of the British Empire. By J. J. Barber, F. S. A. 8vo. 7s. or on fine Paper, with 20 Views, 1l. 5s. Cadell and Davies.

OUR readers have doubtless observed, that all tourists may be divided into two species, those who travel in pursuit of the antiquities of any place, and those whose main purpose it is to exhibit men and manners, and that superficial face of the country which must equally strike the eye of every spectator. The author of the Tour into South Wales belongs more peculiarly to the latter class; he is generally satisfied with exhibiting the mere face of the country, the interchange of hill, and dale, and rock, the tumbling of water-falls, the murmuring of cascades, and the height of precipices, though he does not unfrequently intermingle in his account something even of antiquarian research.

In the melancholy increase of authors, whose lists are daily filling with names of little affinity with literature, the tourists are most eminently distinguished.

tinguished. Few, who have amassed a sufficient fund for travelling expences, but speculate on the probability of reimbursing themselves by submitting to the public an accouut of what they have seen, and think that the end of their journey would be defeated, unless it were shewn to be productive of some fruit of sentiment and observation, which they suppose peculiarly their own.

One would naturally be led to imagine that we lived in a country as yet unexplored, that, like the ancient Peruvians we were bounded by mountains and rivers, which we wanted the enterprise to pass; and that, distrusting our own industry, we maintained a class of adventurers, with a view to gain information of the happy undiscovered land which we were afraid of visiting ourselves.

Every county of England has of late become the subject of a tour; we have a decent duodecimo made out of a town, which, if it has an old abbey, or sends members to parliament, will often swell to an octavo; and, if the capital of a county, is generally exhibited in a quarto size. We are fearful lest this *mania* should increase, and do not doubt but we shall live to see the time when the rider to a mercantile house will write "*Observations on a Tour*;" and the commissioner of excise, who posts down in the mail, will raise further contributions on the public in a "*View of Society and general Manners.*"

It is not our intention that Mr. Barber should apply these observations to himself; we have indeed a high opinion of the general merit of this author, who is everywhere entertaining and lively, and sometimes instructive and deep. In writing a Tour there is, perhaps, more scope for a man of genius to display his powers, than in any other branch of writing. Some subjects can only be considered in one point of view, others are to be regarded in so many different and detached relations, that it becomes rather the business of plodding industry than of genius to expatiate upon them; but in a Tour, if a man has genius, and has directed it to any single branch of study, he has ample matter whereon to work. The antiquary has the ruins of old castles, and the history of municipal towns to explore: the politician may fill his mind with the decay or increase of trade and manufactures: the observer of life may mark the peculiarity of manners, and trace the diversity of characters: and the poet has the rich landscape of nature before him, and all the varieties of scenery and imagery, which at once raise and correct the imagination.

This author has taken a subject which Mr. Coxe has lately treated, we apprehend, with not great success; but it is not our intention to force the works into an unnecessary comparison, as their merits are of a very different kind, or to deprive the reader of the satisfaction he will feel in an extract from Mr. Barber, which will at once give him an opportunity to judge for himself.

We do not select with any preference, but merely at a venture, to prevent the necessity of being forced upon a choice where judgment can scarcely come to a determination.

The author in describing his voyage to Swansea is beautifully picturesque, but the passage is too long for an extract, and we are confined within limits. Popular superstitions are so frequent in all countries, that they may be considered, for the most part, as the prominent traits of character in a rude and unlettered people. Every castle has a ghost attached to it, and but few parishes that do not maintain some airy inhabitants of the church-yard for their Christmas evening entertainment. Our readers themselves shall now be introduced to something of this nature:—

"But with still higher interest," says Mr. Barber, "with more voluble earnestness, the natives recount the exploits of their reputed necromancer,

John of Kent. Among a thousand other instances of his magical skill, they confidently assure you, that when he was a boy, being ordered to protect some corn from the birds, he conjured all the crows in the neighbourhood into a barn without a roof, and by force of his incantations obliged them to remain there while he visited Grosmont fair.—A greater service that he performed for the country was, his building the bridge over the Monnow in one night, by the agency of one of his familiars. Long did his strange actions frighten men out of their wits; and at length dying, he outwitted the devil; for, in consideration of services while living, he agreed to surrender himself to his satanic majesty after his death, whether he was buried in or out of the church; but by ordering his body to be interred under the church wall, he contrived to slip out of the contract. A stone in the church-yard, near the chancel, is said to mark the spot of his interment. Higher tradition relates, that this extraordinary personage was a monk, who possessing a greater knowledge in natural philosophy than could at that time be generally comprehended, was reputed a sorcerer. The family of the Scudamores, at Kentchurch-house, about a mile from Grosmont, where he became domesticated, had a Latin translation of the bible written by him on vellum, but which is now lost. An ancient painting of him upon wood is, however, preserved in the mansion; and a cellar in the house is described to have been the stable of his horses; steeds of no vulgar pedigree, which carried him through the air with more than the speed of witches. From a collation of different legends and circumstances, several respectable enquirers are inclined to believe that this necromancer was no other than the famous Owen Glendower, who, after his defeat, and the dispersion of his army, concealed himself in the disguise of a bard, or wizard. A strong circumstance which favours this conjecture is, that the daughter of Glendower married a Scudamore, who at that time occupied Kentchurch-house. It may also be remarked, that neither the time of the chief's death, nor the place of his sepulture, were ever positively ascertained."

Analytical Sketches of New French Publications.

Lettres sur Constantinople, &c. Letters on Constantinople, from the Abbé Sevin to count de Caylus; to which are added several letters of M. Peyssenel and others, to the same; containing curious details on the Ottoman Empire; a narrative of the consulate of M. Anquetil at Surat, addressed to M. de Vergennes; a memoir of the learned Beschi on the calendar of the interior of India, revised by Jerome de la Lande of the National Institute, &c. the whole printed from unpublished manuscripts and revised by the Abbé Bourlet de Vauxcelles. 8vo.

THIS volume is a compilation of unequal merit as well as interest. Passing over the subjects mentioned in its tolerably prolix title, we shall confine our notice to an article which is there omitted, although by far the most interesting of any in this collection.

After the conquest of Venice, general Bonaparte sent into the Morea two discerning men, to make themselves acquainted with the manners and customs of the real Mainots, the descendants of the ancient Spartans. The travellers examined the present state of civilization amongst those people, and describe the Mainot from the moment of his birth to his death, in a report of which we present the following extract.

"At Maina the birth of a boy is announced by the report of a musket fired by the father. Upon this signal all his relatives and friends testify their joy by discharging their fire-arms. These same relations visit the mother during

during the eight days succeeding her delivery, carrying with them a present of some kind of food suited to her situation. The whole time that she keeps her bed she is permitted to drink nothing but wine; water is expressly forbidden her. Every mother suckles her child, and if she die, each of her female neighbours is anxious to supply the place of nurse or even of a mother to the infant. A male child remains under the mother's direction till seven years old; it is she who inspires him with the love of his country, the respect due to age, fidelity to his friends, and above all, with hospitality towards the indigent and the stranger. After that period the father takes upon himself the education of his son, and teaches him to read and write, he inures him to rural labors for the purpose of rendering him hardy, trains him to the use of arms, that he may be able to take part in the exercises of youth; which consist in wrestling, lifting weights and placing them on the shoulders, throwing stones of a certain magnitude, leaping, and lastly swimming.

"The girls are left entirely to the care of the mother to be brought up to domestic occupation: they are principally instructed how to spin cotton and rear silk-worms. Every woman is fully employed at home and knows how to make cotton-cloth and silk, which are used as clothing by both sexes. A girl continually occupied under her mother's eye, never thinks of the sports of infancy; it is only on festivals that she can go abroad to church, and to the dances which are held only in the public places, and in the day time.

"The Mainots have preserved the austerity of manners of their ancestors. From their very cradle they breathe the pure air of virtue; their youth is not impaired by libertinism. By adding another being to society, the parents know that they have only acquitted themselves of a debt towards it; that they have a more important duty to fulfil, that of directing the first affections, and as it were, the first palpitations of the heart, till marriage removes their offspring from their parental tuition.

"At Maina those intrigues by which love is indulged at the expence of matrimony are unknown. When a young man has made choice of a companion that he likes, he communicates it to his parents, who ask the girl in marriage of her relations: the latter consent if they have no objection to the young man. The young woman is apprized of the choice of her lover, to which she agrees by her silence. Having never before opened her heart to love, the first object that is presented to her, is the only one that possesses her entire affection. This affection encreases on account of an obstacle unknown in every other country. From the moment that the contract is concluded, the young man is expressly forbidden to enter the house of his bride, or to speak to her till the consummation of the nuptials.

"On the day appointed for the ceremony, the young man appears at the door of his future father-in-law. He is stopped and asked what he is seeking. He replies: My bride; that I may be married to her according to the forms prescribed. The father then appears, salutes him and says: welcome, son-in-law! God grant thee happy days; peace and harmony with thy partner, and all that thy heart desires; and embraces him. As the young couple pass through the streets on their return from church, women from the windows above, strew the ground with wheat and millet, as an emblem of fecundity. When arrived at their habitation the bridegroom's mother appears at the window and distributes fruit, and even money to those who followed the new married couple uninvited; they then dine, dance and sing. After dinner the husband receives, from his father-in-law, his wife's portion, consisting of furniture and goods; an inventory is drawn up and signed by both the parties. If the wife die without issue, the dowry is punctually returned to her family; if the husband die, the wife keeps pos-

session of his effects during her widowhood. No law-suit ever occurs on this head, every kind of difficulty being instantly removed by arbitrators, from whose decision there is no appeal. Divorces are permitted at Maina; but they are rare: two motives only can give occasion for them: incompatibility of temper and the absence of the husband for seven years, without letting his wife hear from him. A divorce is attended with no tedious process nor expence. The couple appear before the archbishop. After informing him of their wish, he pronounces their separation and permits them to form other engagements. If they have children, the father is obliged to maintain them. The Mainots who fled to Corsica have preserved the customs of their ancestors, relative to marriage.

"At Maina there is neither physician, surgeon nor apothecary: to the purity of the air, and more particularly to their temperance, its inhabitants are indebted for the enjoyment of health. The blood of this people is not contaminated by foreign diseases. On the frontiers there are marshy situations, which produce putrid and intermitting fevers. The patient is then treated in a manner which experience has proved the most efficacious, but no internal remedy is applied, for fear of thwarting nature in the crisis of the disorder, which is left to its natural course. By this method of treatment a more speedy cure is effected; but in violent diseases, internal and external remedies proper for facilitating the crisis are employed. The physicians of the soul are at the same time the physicians of the body. All the Mainots practice physic at home; they know mechanically how to prepare the first application, and when to employ searching or healing remedies. As to fractures and disjointed limbs, they have amongst them men of known skill in treating those kinds of accidents. Though all the Mainots can let blood, that operation is not resorted to till the assembled relatives and old men have consulted the great book of experience, and have examined whether under similar circumstances, bleeding had been efficacious or prejudicial. Every Mainot has his dispensary in his house, or rather in his head; he knows a great variety of remedies that are generally adopted as specifics in certain disorders, and nature furnishes him with them. The Mainots find the most simple and most salutary remedies in the plants that surround them. Intelligent men by visiting the provinces of Greece might doubtless discover resources confined by providence to these favoured countries, against the most common diseases. Yet with all these advantages, the Mainot dies, his death is announced by the cries of all about him. The nearest relations stand round the corpse, their eyes overflowing with tears and their hair dishevelled, singing mournful hymns; the neighbours instantly run out, and from their thresholds, according to a very ancient custom, exclaim three times in a doleful tone: Brother! brother! our dear brother!

"Maina derives its name, according to tradition, from the Greek word *mania, rage,* to express the fury with which this people have defended themselves against the Turks since the fall of the Greek empire. The Mainots consider courage as the most necessary virtue for preserving a remnant of independance. Bodily exercise renders them agile, and sobriety robust. Having neither tribunal nor judges they are accustomed to respect each other, or personally to revenge every kind of grievance. To pardon an outrage stamps a man a coward; to resent it is frequently the signal for war between families.

"Economy constitutes the wealth of the Mainots; parsimonious both of time and money, they rely so confidently on each other's word, that they have no occasion for written engagements; thus they have the good fortune of not having either lawyers or notaries; all their engagements are verbal, and are on that account the more inviolable.

"Nothing is more sacred at Maina than the honor of the sex; to insult a woman is cowardice; to dishonour her is a stain upon her family, which nothing less than blood can wipe away. The women, it is true, know how to command respect. The conduct of mothers is the best lesson for their daughters; they seldom leave their houses. Accustomed to industry, they are equally strangers to dissipation, debauchery and ennui.

"The inhabitants of one and the same village behave to each other like children of the same family: they reciprocally lend any thing they may stand in need of, and take delight in supplying each other's wants. Greater affection and unity are no where seen to prevail amongst relations than at Maina. The glory of a dignified action, or the shame of a base one is reflected on the whole community; each family considers the aged as its guides.

"Hospitality is the favorite virtue of the Mainots. A victim of Turkish tyranny, flying for refuge to them, is received with all the regard due to misfortune. He is not suffered to want any thing; lodging, food, and clothes are provided for him; but a foreigner is not received with such cordiality, because they are apprehensive of introducing corruption among them. The recommendation of some well known person, or a conduct calculated to inspire confidence is required before he can be welcomed; but when the stranger's moral character is ascertained, he is treated as if he were a native of the country.

"The Mainots profess the catholic christian faith of the eastern church, which acknowledges the patriarch of Constantinople as its head. They scrupulously observe the commands of their church which have been handed down to them free from innovations. A bishop resides at Vitulo, the capital of this district; he lives in a convent, with a few monks, by the produce of his labor and his masses; but their industry is their principal means of subsistence. Tithes and all other contributions are unknown amongst the Mainots as well as the other Greeks.

"The women of Maina are the worthy rivals of the ancient Spartan matrons; they are strangers to coquetry and indolence. In time of peace they are occupied by domestic cares; but, during a war, they partake of the fatigues of their husbands, while in the field; they never quit their post. They not only bring them supplies of ammunition and provisions, but even associate in their dangers. When a woman sees her husband fall by her side, she seizes his arms which she never lays down till she herself perishes, or has avenged her husband. Amongst a people which is almost continually in arms, there are scarcely any cowards; should there chance to be one, the women are the first to pronounce his condemnation, even after his death.

"This district is supposed to comprehend 45,000 souls. Although covered with rocks and mountains, it contains 360 villages, the most considerable of which is Vitulo. Its principal productions are wheat, rye and pulse; they sow them alternately from year to year and the soil is never exhausted. There, as in every other country, agriculture is the mother of the principal domestic comforts; it is not attended with much labor at Maina, considering the great population and the proximity of its villages. Oxen are employed for ploughing. The crops are not abundant; they are sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants, without admitting of exportation; but the prodigious quantity of oil and silk more than counterbalances. There are no vines, though certain spots are well suited to their culture; but the other parts of the Morea abound in grapes and wine, so that both those articles are easily procured from thence."

Lettres inedites, &c. Unpublished Letters, or Correspondence of Frederic II, King of Prussia with M. and Mad. de Camas, forming a sequel to his works. 8vo.

The correspondence of Frederic the great, here announced, bears intrinsic marks of authenticity, independent of the credit due to the source whence it is derived. The 41 letters addressed to M. Camas, acquire a peculiar interest from the period at which they were written: comprehending the last years of the reign of Frederic William I. from 1734 to 1740.

The sentiments of filial piety manifested by the prince towards a father whose prejudices and unjust severity he deplores, do as much honor to Frederic's heart, as the attachment apparent in these letters to the friend to whom they are addressed. Besides a love of retirement and taste for literature, which appeared to predominate in the prince's mind to the exclusion, as his father imagined of other passions, we discover in them the same predilection for military pursuits by which he himself was governed, the assiduity with which Frederic at that time studied an art, in which he was one day to become so great a master, and from which he promised himself that glory of which his youthful heart was ambitious.

The twelve succeeding letters addressed to Mad. de Camas, were written during the two Silesian wars, excepting one, without date, on occasion of the Margrave of Bayreuth's death, which happened during the seven years war. These, as well as the preceding letters, had never appeared before.

It was thought proper to introduce into this collection the interesting correspondence of the King with the same lady, during the seven years war, which appeared in a German journal of 1787. (Berl. Monatschrift März 1787).

M. and Mad. de Camas were equally worthy of the esteem of a prince so capable of discerning and appreciating merit and talents.

M. Paul Henry Tilio de Camas (erroneously called Camasse and Cammas, and by the Germans Camasch) belonged to that respectable portion of the French noblesse and military officers expatriated by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His father, François Tilio de Camas, is recorded in the history of the edict of Nantes, in the number of persons of distinction of the district of Messin, who quitted France about that period. He there appears with the rank of captain, and probably entered as a major into the service of the elector, who promoted one degree, all the emigrant officers that had served in France; at least he held that rank, at the funeral of the margrave Lewis, son of the great Elector, who died in 1687. M. de Camas died in 1702, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Lottum, which was in garrison in Westphalia. It was at Wesel, in that country, that M. Paul de Camas was born in 1688. His father at first placed him in the corps of cadets, formed by the elector of such children of the emigrant noblesse, as were not old enough to enter the service. From thence he was removed in 1701 to the regiment of Varennes, with the rank of ensign, and attained that of captain in 1711. Having become lieutenant-colonel, the king in 1726 appointed him tutor to prince Henry, son of the margrave Philip, and afterwards margrave of Schwedt. In 1736 he commanded the regiment of Old Schwerin as colonel, and in that quality resided at Frankfort on the Oder, where his conduct procured him universal respect. In 1640 Frederic II. who had always honoured him with his particular esteem nominated him ambassador to Paris to notify his accession to the throne. Interesting details of this mission, of his audiences of leave, and the narratives of M. Camas may be found in the second volume of Büsching's *Beyträge*, page 61, and likewise in Voltaire's letters, for whom M. Camas was charged with various commissions.

Upon

Upon his return M. Camas was appointed by the king, commandant of a newly raised regiment of fusileers. He died at Breslau in 1741.

At the beginning of the century M. Camas had made several campaigns in Italy under the command of prince Leopold, of Anhalt Dessau. At the siege of Pizzighetone he lost his left arm, which was replaced by an artificial one, which he used with the greatest dexterity.

The name of Camas acquired particular lustre in Prussia by the marriage of M. de Camas with one of the most amiable and respectable ladies of the old court, Sophia Carolina von Brandt, the offspring of an illustrious family, in which beauty, wit and talent were, in a manner, hereditary. Her mother, Eleonora von Borstel, by her first marriage with M. von Pöllnitz had the celebrated Mlle. von Pöllnitz, maid of honor and friend of Sophia Charlotte, and who was consequently half-sister to Mad. de Camas. Upon the death of M. de Camas, his widow was selected by Frederic II. as governess of the court of queen Elizabeth Christina, and was elevated by the king to the dignity of a countess. During her long and exemplary career, she enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the king and queen, whose friend she was, and deserved to be. Frederic honored her with particular attention. Previous to his accession she was always of the select party at the Thursday suppers at Mad. de Rocoule's, where the prince royal, and the most celebrated wits of Berlin assembled. Afterwards, whenever the king resided in that capital, he usually passed an hour with her after dinner. He made her considerable presents, the value of which he enhanced by a peculiar grace. He sent her one day several pounds of Spanish snuff, with directions which pound she should first begin to use. After some days Mad. de Camas, finding some resistance, discovered a gold box enriched with diamonds, with a note in the king's own hand-writing. Another time he sent her a superb diamond ring representing two hearts united, saying in a note, that having always been her adorer, he had procured this to be made for her, adding that he cared not what people might say on the subject, and intreated her to do the same. Mad. de Camas died of an apoplexy at Schönhausen the 2d, July 1766, aged 76. Her superior accomplishments and excellent character caused her to be universally regretted.

Mad. de Camas, by her mother's first marriage, was related to the celebrated Baron von Pöllnitz whom he called his aunt. When he went over to the catholic faith, he attempted to excuse his changing his religion to her, alledging that the catholic was in fact the communion of his ancestors. Here Mad. de Camas interrupted him, saying, "I do not mean to find fault with you; I think, my dear nephew, that having absolutely nothing good to expect in the next life, you are perfectly right to seize every opportunity of procuring the good things of this."

One day at dinner, when the baron was speaking of his sponsors, "Ah! said she, I did not think you had ever been christened." These sallies, it is said, put the nephew very much out of humour.

These letters are dedicated to the king of Prussia by M. Umlang, and they are not unworthy of appearing under such auspices. They are from the pen of the great Frederic, and breathe sentiments which are no less honorable to a sovereign, than to the virtues of private life.

That the reader may judge of the interest of this collection, we annex the following letters:—

LETTER IX.

Berlin, 1st. *Jan.* 1736.

"I am infinitely obliged to you, my dear Camas, for all your good wishes for me on occasion of the new year; they are the more agreeable as I am persuaded that they are sincere. If the first day of the new year according

cording to vulgar tradition, be a prefiguration of the rest of the year, I am likely in this to make great progress in the school of adversity. I began it sick in body, and afflicted in mind. A merciless colic has been for some time making havoc with me; if it continues to get worse, I can easily foretell how it will terminate. Besides this, I have a just cause for affliction, which wounds my very soul. It does not come from that quarter but from another; this preys upon me, and so much the more acutely the more I conceal my grief. You, who know me, may judge whether I am capable of resisting this twofold attack. However I shall support myself under it as well as I can, till I find myself better. It appears to be some alleviation that I have communicated my afflictions to you. I entreat you to enter into them, but not to preach to me a morality beyond my powers, nor a heroism that would render me insensible to the events of life. I have a tender and sympathizing heart, and feel the misfortunes of my friends as if they were my own. But I shall say too much, and gradually disclose what I allude to, although I have resolved to keep that matter a secret, not from any distrust of your discretion, but because we form erroneous opinions of the griefs of others. One ridicules you for distressing yourself; another says it is not worth noticing; in short every body knows himself where the shoe pinches, and if he knows he ought to be silent. Adieu my dear Camas; my compliments to your wife; always love me a little, I entreat you, and rely upon the perfect esteem I have for you."

"FREDERIC."

LETTER XVII.

Berlin, 12th *Dec.* 1737.

"*My dear Camas,*

"It is a mark of prudence in a young man, not blindly to follow the dictates of his passions, to know how to restrain his inclinations when he perceives the consequences would be prejudicial to any one. By a similar prudence I forbore writing to you during your residence at Wusterhausen. I was apprehensive that unfavorable ideas might be excited by our correspondence; besides I conceived you would be fully occupied by the duties of your station, and that my letters would only deprive you of the little leisure you might have. I knew how to impose silence on myself and I now enjoy the pleasure of breaking it. A narrative of what I have been doing these four months, would not be very interesting, because there would be no diversification of events. You would see in every page, a man with a book at his nose, then throwing it aside to take up the pen, and the latter replaced by the flute. So monotonous a picture does not strike the eye, nor produce admiration; neither does it excite envy. I arrived here Monday evening; I found the queen very well, delighted with you, much pleased with Derschau and still more with R——. I agreed with her in the first point. Would to God that I could have done the same with regard to the others. It is expected that on Monday the king will honor the capital with his presence. Some assert that he will come like a beneficent deity, diffusing every where his benign influence. Others contend that he will be the thundering Jove, armed with lightnings. As for me I await what may happen with admirable indifference, not foreseeing that I have any thing to fear, especially as I am conscious of no blemish, no misconduct. I hope to disengage myself from the company better than Seckendorf, and to return to my sheep next month. You well know what pleasure is to be found in retirement. My compliments to your amiable spouse; may you both enjoy all the happiness which I most sincerely wish you; being, &c.

LETTER

LETTER XXX.

"*My dear Camas,*

"It is to my great regret that I am obliged to write my recantation. All those fair appearances of kindness and benevolence have vanished like a dream. The king is so irritated, and his hatred to me so clearly evinced, in such a variety of ways, that, if I were any any thing but what I am, I would long ago have requested my dismission; and would a thousand times rather beg my bread honorably any where else, than submit to the mortifications I am obliged to endure here. The manifest inveteracy of the king in decrying me both in private and in public, is no longer whispered as a secret: every body witnesses it, and it is the topic of general conversation; what is still more extraordinary, I am ignorant of my crime, except it is that of being his presumptive heir. Designing people, doubtless fan the flame; and the king's gouty humour and bilious disposition equally contribute to irritate him. I have learned to keep my countenance, and in the three weeks that I have been here, I have had sufficient practice to be able to hear the most provoking things without changing countenance, without emotion, without uttering a word in answer to such insults, or even appearing to have heard them. I wish, however, if the king cannot resolve to have the sentiments of a father for me, or if my phisiognomy has the misfortune to displease him, that he would permit me to enjoy my seclusion at Rheinsberg. His spleen would be diminished, and I should be happier. You ask me what is the king's disorder. It is a flying gout, which it was found impossible to fix, and which after passing from the left arm to the right, from thence to the left knee, and from the left knee to the sole of the foot, dispersed, leaving only a swelling, which I think will be reduced by perspiration. I wish you all the pleasures that we have not, and all the tranquillity that we want, begging you ever to believe me,

"My dear Camas,

"Your very faithful friend, &c.

LETTER XXXI.

"*My dear Camas,*

"The sensibility you manifest, in every thing that concerns me, is a source of consolation for the mortifications I have endured. The innocence of my life is my defence against the reports carried to the king about me. I cannot tell you of what crime I am accused; I think it would be difficult to discover it; for this reason no explanation is given, excepting in extremely vague, but not less rancorous terms. It is the effect of an old antipathy which some foreign cause has roused from the state of lethargy, in which it has for some time remained. My prognostic is discouraging, but not less true; I must never expect to live in peace with an irascible father, who is controlled by the most fatal impressions. I am obliged to consider him as my cruellest enemy, who watches me incessantly, to find an opportunity for striking a finishing blow. I must, therefore, be continually on my guard; the least misconduct, the slightest imprudence, a nothing magnified, and amplified will suffice for my condemnation. You would be, I will not say indignant, but surprised, if you knew with what animosity I am publickly decried; and when all methods have been tried to render me odious, for fear of not having succeeded, I am overwhelmed with extravagant ridicule. Judge whether it does not require a considerable degree of stoicism to see and hear things so revolting to human nature. I think a thousand times of the Italian proverb: *Sofrir e tacere.* How difficult it is, my dear Camas, to practise a maxim so short in appearance, but containing so much meaning. How much it costs us to extinguish self-love, which so promptly takes fire at expressions injurious to our reputation! What ex-

ertions it requires to repress the love of truth, which rises within us, to oppose falsehood and lies! It is of this power which we possess over our passions that I am at the present moment making a salutary experiment: and I can assure you, that the king's illness is as good as a course of morality to me. Most willingly, indeed, would I have dispensed with it, but I know full well that we cannot evade the irrevocable law of fate, that the torrent of events which succeed each other carry us along in spite of ourselves; that it would be folly to attempt to oppose what is necessity and has been decreed from all eternity. It is true, that a consolation derived from the necessity of evil is scarcely calculated to soothe; yet there is something satisfactory in the idea, that the afflictions we have to endure are not the consequences of our faults; but that they enter into the design and decrees of Providence. You will imagine, my dear Camas, from a perusal of this letter, that I am quite alone at Berlin, as it treats of nothing but myself. Recollect only, my dear Camas, that your letter gave occasion to it; and be persuaded, that I would a thousand times rather entertain you with an enumeration of my pleasures than with a recital of my distress. Profit by the tranquil hours that fate affords you; know their value, and enjoy them. The day of my departure must naturally approach. I confess, that notwithstanding my stoic insensibility, I anxiously await the moment that will remove me from a place, where I am scarcely borne, where I am hated, where it is wished . . . .—But let us not guess at the thoughts of others, it is not for us to sound their hearts. Let us be charitable enough to place to the account of vexation and spleen, what others, less scrupulous, would attribute to the heart of their persecutors. A quickening faith is not my eminent merit, but the christian precept is no less the rule of my life. I salute Madame de Camas a thousand times, and that without repeating the tedious catalogue of all the sentiments with which I am

"Your faithful and affectionate friend,

"FREDERIC."

Table des Traités entre la France et les puissances étrangères, &c. A table of Treaties between France and foreign powers, from the peace of Westphalia to the present time; to which is annexed a collection of treaties and diplomatic documents never before published. By M. Koch, a corresponding associate of the National Institute. In 2 vols. 8vo. 530 and 498 pp.

THE summary of the treaties of peace, alliance, commerce, limits, and guarantee, between France and foreign powers, which forms the first part of the present work, records a great number of treaties, the existence of which was hitherto unknown. It will be useful to those who purpose to study history and the public law of Europe, or who wish for information on the particular relations of France with foreign powers, before M. Koch completes his *Particular History of the Treaties of France*, on which he is employed.

The Collection of Treaties forming the second and principal division of the work, contains about one hundred treaties and diplomatic documents of the two last centuries, which were never before published. During about thirty years that M. Koch has directed his attention to political subjects, he has had occasion to form connections both at home and abroad, by means of which he has procured, in the different courts of Europe, numerous communications of treaties, of which he has here published the principal, and those in particular that he used for his *General History of Treaties*, printed at Basle, in 1796, in 4 vols. 8vo. to which the present collection may be considered as an appendix.

To

To the table and the collection are prefixed prefaces, intended as an introduction to the work.

We shall not undertake to enumerate all the treaties which appear here for the first time. The mere inspection of the chronological table, at the beginning of the collection, will shew that some of them are of great importance, and highly useful for throwing a new light upon the geography, history, and politics of the principal states of Europe. We shall content ourselves with calling the attention of the reader to some of these pieces. One that particularly deserves to be remarked is, the *Act of cession of Alsace*, in the year 1648, delivered to France by the emperor and empire, and signed and sealed by the same ministers who at the same time signed the treaty of Munster. As this act established the absolute sovereignty of France over the whole of Alsace, in a clear and more expressive manner than the treaty itself, M. Koch grounded on it the arguments of the report which he presented in 1792, to the legislative assembly, on the subject of the foreign princes who held possessions in Alsace. Several German writers seized this opportunity to attack the authenticity of the document in the voluminous publications which they opposed to M. Koch and his report. This has induced M. Koch, in the present collection, to publish the act, from a copy certified by the keeper of the archives of foreign affairs, and briefly to refute in his preface the allegations of his opponents.

A very interesting point of history is elucidated by the papers introduced into the first volume, p. 269, &c. being the *correspondence between the courts of Rome and Vienna, on the subject of adhering to the celebrated clause in the 4th article of the the treaty of Ryswick*, which altered the state of religion in the empire as established by the peace of Westphalia. The protestant princes and powers, in the negociations preceding the treaty of Utrecht, demanded that this clause should be suppressed, and that religion should be put on the same footing in the empire as it had been by the peace of 1648. It has long been supposed, that Lewis XIV. overruled the opposition to the wishes of the protestants, and that he dictated to the emperor in the negociations which took place at Rastadt and at Baden in 1714. But the above correspondence proves, on the contrary, that the maintenance of the clause in question was principally owing to the court of Vienna, which employed the intervention of that of Rome, in order powerfully to influence Lewis XIV. and the other catholic princes in favour of this clause.

Various treaties of alliance and subsidy, concluded and renewed with the northern powers, during the reign of Lewis XV. and inserted in this work, likewise furnish matter for reflection. Were these treaties, particularly those of Sweden, consistent with the views of a wise policy? The author observes in his preface, that the origin of treaties of alliance and subsidy, between France and Sweden, dates from the time of the Cardinal Richelieu, who first conceived that by the union of the predominant northern and southern power, a solid continental system would be formed, that these powers, closely allied, would become the arbiters of peace and war, and would give law to Europe. This system was doubtless suitable, whilst Sweden maintained her preponderance in the north; but it is no longer applicable, since that power fell from the height of her grandeur and yielded to Russia, that place which she held in the balance of Europe.

One very remarkable treaty, in this collection, is that of the 10th May, 1757, between France and Austria. Its aim was nothing less than to elevate the power of Austria on the ruins of Prussia, in opposition to the real interest of France. The author asserts, that this treaty, after being signed by the respective plenipotentiaries, was never ratified. We can, however, assure him of the contrary. The ratification actually took place; but the

treaty was annulled by a clause in that concluded between the same powers the 30th December, 1758.

Lastly, those who are fond of diplomatic reading will be gratified with the publication, for the first time, in this collection, of the treaties concluded at St. Petersburg the 25th of July, 1772, between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, relative to the dismemberment of Poland.

The knowledge and scrupulous accuracy of M. Koch are known and attested by other works; this is one of no small importance, both for the singularity and interest of the pieces which it contains.

Analytical Sketches of New German Publications.

Geschichte des hanseatischen Bundes; History of the Hanseatic league; by Professor Sartorius, of Göttingen. Vol. 1. 8vo. 478 Pp. 1 rxd. 8 gr.

IT is five years since the author conceived the idea of this work; at that time he says, the political situation of Europe prevented the historian from selecting a subject, excepting from the middle ages. This work announces profound knowledge and philosophic views; it is to be completed in four volumes, and the first, which is now announced, is a pledge for the merit of the other three.

This first volume contains the history of the Hanseatic league, brought down to the year 1370; the second will comprehend the flourishing state of the league; the third its decline and total oblivion, in the latter half of the seventeenth century; and the fourth, a collection of acts and unpublished documents.

The introduction offers general observations on the origin of cities in the middle ages, on that of the municipal immunities of Italy, on the league of the towns of Lombardy, and on that afterwards formed in Germany.

The first period, which contains the history of the German league from its origin in the 13th century, to the peace with Denmark in 1370, is divided into four books. In the first, the author examines why the precise year of the origin of the league could never be determined: the denomination of the German Hanseatic league, only dates from the fourteenth century. Its aim was to protect and extend commerce, particularly in foreign countries, and to afford mutual assistance against all hostile aggressions. The second book treats of its different disputes with the powers of Europe. Before the league, the town of Lübeck alone, supported a war against crowned heads, and this example had a great influence on the other Hanseatic towns, which, in 1234, declared war against Eric, king of Norway, and afterwards against Waldemar III. of Denmark, and his allies, Sweden and Norway.

The third book contains an introduction to the history of the commerce of the league, particularly with the north-east part of Europe.

The fourth presents the history of its commerce with western Europe and the interior of Germany. The volume concludes with two very interesting articles, to each of which supplements are annexed. The first treats of the sources of Hanseatic history. In the first supplement the author examines the question, whether the treaty concluded in 1241, between Hamburgh and Lübeck, ought to be considered as the origin of the league. Another contains researches on the commerce of the league with Russia, during the abovementioned period, and the third consists of extracts of official papers. The second article comprises an accurate list of all documents and materials published or not, relative to the first period of the history of the league.

J. C.

J. C. Lavater's Lebensbeschreibung, &c. The Life of J. C. Lavater, by his son-in-law, Gesner. Vol. 1. 8vo. 391 pp. 2 flor. 15 kr.

AT the age of about 55, Lavater charged his son-in-law to publish at some future period a biographic sketch of his life, persuaded that it would form a small pamphlet, like that which he had himself written on Pfenninger. Two volumes have resulted from this labor, the second of which is particularly devoted to the developement of his intellectual and moral character.

The present volume is divided into four principal sections, the first of which contains the history of Lavater's infancy and education, from 1741 to 1753; the second, that of his youth, from 1754 to 1762; the third, his travels, from 1763 to 1764; and the fourth, his private life, from 1765 to 1769. We extract from it the following traits:—

The character of Lavater, whose father was a physician and member of the senate of Zurich, till he arrived at manhood, was marked with weakness and timidity. Wieland was the first that made any powerful impression on him. But upon his entrance into the consistory, in 1762, he suddenly manifested a firm and manly spirit, which procured him the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and the approbation of foreigners. In concert with his friend, Henry Fuesli, he, in a manner, compelled the senate of Zurich to inflict an exemplary punishment on a bailiff, who had incurred the odium of the people by his extortions. He was then 21 years of age. He afterwards travelled to Berlin, where he resided a whole year with the celebrated preacher, Spalding; and in the same year, 1763, he published his first work.

Upon his return to Zurich he took a very active part in the establishment of the *Ascetic Society*, the aim of which was the visitation and conversion of condemned criminals. In the sequel, the views of the institution were extended to other pious objects; and till the revolution of Zurich, it was a seminary for young clergymen, preparatory to their future career. At first it was denominated *Collegium theologico-casuisticum*, and its first meeting was held the 28th of April, 1768. The number of clergymen at that time members of it was 34. In 1769, Lavater was appointed pastor of the Orphan's church, and the sphere of his activity was extended. At this period he principally read sacred poetry, to which Klopstock and Cramer had given a new charm. This first volume breaks off at that period, and the remainder of his literary career will form the subject of the second volume.

Sprengel's Erdbeschreibung von Ost Indien, nem lich Hindostan und Decan; Geography of the East Indies, that is, of Hindostan and Decan; by C. Sprengel. 8vo. 1rxd. 12gr.

M. SPRENGEL has long been employed upon a continuation of certain parts of Büsching's Geography, and the volume now announced forms the second section of the eleventh volume, containing a description of Asia.

The difficulty of giving a good geography of India may easily be conceived, if we consider how small a number of accurate works we possess relative to the interior of the country, where vast districts have, even yet, never been examined nor described.

M. Sprengel, whose historical and geographical works are well known, has not confined himself merely to the nomenclature of mountains and rivers, and to a statement of the extent and division of the country; he commences with a statistical sketch of the East Indies, which is succeeded by a history of the country, continued to the present time. It must, however, be admitted, that there are some vacancies, especially in what regards the late revolutions,

revolutions; but they must necessarily exist, till authentic accounts of those events can be procured in India itself.

This sketch is succeeded by analyses of all works relative to the geography of India, for which the author has consulted all the narratives of travels that he could procure, and particularly Messrs. Mannert's and Heeren's excellent works on the notions that have been transmitted to us by the Greeks and Romans, relative to the ancient geography of India, and on the Arab geographers, that have left behind them any fragments on India. As to the different districts, M. Sprengel has contented himself with stating, whether the ancients were acquainted with them, or not, and with comparing the names by which they have been denominated.

The following section will contain a detailed account of the extent, ancient and modern division, climate, rivers, productions, and inhabitants of India, which from time immemorial has been divided into the north, south, and east parts.

According to this general division, the author will begin with a description of Hindostan, properly so called, or the provinces situated between the Indus and the Ganges. It will be followed by a description of the British possessions on the Ganges, and their dependencies; that of the extensive province of Decan, or of the countries situated between the Nerbudda and Cape Comorin; and lastly, an account of the islands situated in the Indian ocean.

Charakteristik der wichtigsten Ereignisse des siebenjährigen Kriegs, &c. Characteristics of the most important Events of the Seven Years' War. 2 vols. 8vo. with a plan of the battle of Collin, 4 rxd. 12 gr.

ALTHOUGH the principal intention of this work appears to be to correct the writings of M. Archenholz and General Tempelhoff, yet it is highly interesting, both in an historical and military point of view. The author, who himself served in the seven years' war, did not propose to enter into the details of every event and of every battle, he had no other view than to rectify some facts, to publish others still unknown, to elucidate the cause and effects of that war, to draw the characters of the most distinguished actors on the theatre of Europe at that period, and to lay before the public some secret anecdotes, known only to a very few persons. From a statement of its contents, the reader may judge of the importance of the work.

The first volume comprises eighteen articles, which successively treat, 1. of the origin of the seven years war, and the private motives for engaging in it. This article contains nothing that is not already known, excepting the anecdote of general Winterfeld, whose hatred to the empress Elizabeth eminently contributed to involve Frederic in that war; 2. political and military observations on the taking of the camp of Pirna, the battle of Lowositz, and the capitulation near Lilienstein, in October, 1756: 3. reflections on the impression which Frederic's decisive conduct and activity must have made on the allied powers; 4. of the campaign in Bohemia, till the battle of Prague, May 6, 1757; 5. and 6. consequences of the battle of Collin, fought June 17, 1757; 7. the allies of Austria make their appearance; battles of Hastenbeck and Gross Jägerndorff; 8. campaign of the Prussians against the combined French and Imperial armies; battle of Rosbach; 9. operations of the Duke of Bevern in Silesia, against the Austrians; battle of Breslaw, Nov. 22, 1757; 10. battle of Leuthen, Dec. 3, 1757; 11. situation of the belligerent powers at the commencement of the year 1758; 12. campaign of the Prussians in Moravia, 1758; and 13. campaign against the Russians in the New Mark; battle of Zorndorff, Aug. 25, 1758; 14. observations

observations on the operations of the armies of Austria, and of the empire in Saxony; prince Henry and the battle of Hochkirch, Oct. 14, 1758; 15. advantageous results of that battle; 16. campaign of the Swedes, in 1758: 18. comparative sketch of the campaign of 1758 in Germany, and of that of the preceding year.

The second volume contains a continuation of the history of that famous war till the peace of Hubertsburg, and the twenty-one articles which it comprises are equally interesting with those of the first volume.

The author commences with—1. A general survey of the state of Europe at the beginning of the year 1759, which is calculated to excite peculiar interest, from the manner in which he treats of the situation of England and Russia.—2. Campaign of the allies against the French in 1759.—3. Operations of the Prussian and Austrian armies, till the arrival of the Russians.—4. Campaign of the Prussians against the Russians, to the battle of Kunersdorff.—5. Taking of Dresden, misunderstanding between generals Soltikoff and Daun: prince Henry saves the king and the state.—6. Retreat of the Russians into Poland, Frederic arrives in Saxony, battles of Maxen and Meissen.—7. Introduction to the history of the events of the campaign of 1760; embarrassing situation of Frederic compared with his enemies.—8. Order given at Landshut, June 24, 1760.—9. Campaign in Saxony, siege of Dresden, undertaken solely to disguise the king's design to enter Silesia.—10. Campaign of the Prussians against the Russians and Austrians in Silesia; battle of Liegnitz, August 16, 1760.—11. The army of the empire takes possession of Saxony; battle of Torgau, November 5, 1760.—12. Campaign of the allies against the French in 1760.—13. Political situation of the belligerent powers previous to the opening of the campaign of 1761.—14. Campaign of Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick against the French in 1761.—15. Campaign of the king of Prussia against the Austrians and Russians in Silesia; general Laudohn takes Schweidnitz.—16. Reflections on the campaigns of the Prussians in Saxony and Pomerania; capture of Kolberg, December 16, 1761.—17. Political situation of the belligerent powers before the campaign of 1762, and reflections on the consequences of the death of the Empress Elizabeth.—18. Campaign of 1762 in Silesia; battle of Reichenbach and taking of Schweidnitz.—19. Campaign in Saxony and battle of Freiberg.—20. General observations on the campaign of the allies against the French in 1762; battle of Wilhelmsthal; separate peace concluded between England and France.—21. Observations on the issue of the seven years' war, and the general peace.

VETERINARY ART.

THE SLOW AND SPEEDY CUT.

INFLAMMATION, swelling, and lameness, are often occasioned by an aukward trick acquired, or some natural defect in the animal, by which he strikes the shoe of one leg against the fetlock or knee of the other. When he wounds the fetlock, it is called the slow cut; when the knee, the speedy cut; and both are very often occasioned by mismanagement in the shoeing. The hoofs, by this injudicious shoeing, are suffered to grow too large and broad, the shoe often projects over the inside edge of the hoof, and the rivets of the nails frequently rise above the surface of the horn. But sometimes a natural defect is the cause of this evil. Some horses cross their legs in trotting, some have the clownish form and turn in their toes, others turn them outwards, and stand upon their limbs, as the jockies phrase it, like a dancing master. In these cases horses

horses will be liable to cut, and where we have to counteract nature the cure is very difficult; but the habit of cutting most commonly proceeds from the mismanagement to which we have alluded; or from another sort of inattention equally blameable, the animal being over weighed, or over fatigued, or, in the stable phrase, worked down. As the cure, in such cases, depends on the discretion and humanity of the owners, we shall recommend those qualities to them; and, in addition to these, give the best general rule with which we are acquainted for checking this habit in horses, viz.

"To keep their hoofs round and short at the toe, and from growing too large and broad; to observe that the shoe does not project over the inside edge of the hoof; that the clenches or rivets of the nails on the outer surface of the crust are smooth; and, above all, that the shoe be made light, well worked, and properly proportioned to the size of the foot."

Sand Cracks and False Quarters.—Both these disorders being much of the same kind we shall make no division of the subject where so little difference exists; indeed they may only be considered as denoting various degrees of the same complaint. It is a chink in the side of the hoof, usually taking the direction of the horny fibres, and generally extending from the coronet to the base. This disorder is frequently treated as of little consequence; yet the fact is, that no radical cure can possibly take place. Nature being deprived of her support, it is necessary to give her artificial assistance, and what is called a bar shoe is provided to support the weight of the animal, without pressing too violently upon the seat of the complaint. When the horse is employed on the road, sand and gravel enter the cavity, and are extremely difficult to be extracted; but if they are not carefully withdrawn, corrosive matter will be formed underneath the hoof, and a most inveterate ulcer will be produced. The first step necessary is to endeavour to keep the part perfectly clean, and if, in consequence of any neglect, an extreme tenderness should appear (of which the horse will not fail to convince the person who examines him on the application of the probe) an emollient poultice must be applied. If, in consequence of the use of the knife, to render the crack smooth, and thereby, to prevent the lodgment of sand and gravel, proud flesh should be generated, this luxuriance may be corrected by applying to it the following preparation:—

R. Blue vitriol, burnt, two drams; corrosive sublimate, one dram, rubbed into powder.

Running Thrush.—This disorder is usually called by farriers the running frush; and, instead of being, as the last complaint, in the quarter, it is situated in the middle of the frog; but, like the last, it must be generally considered incurable. Sand cracks are generally confined to one foot, but this, although more commonly affecting the fore feet, as it arises from a foul constitution, frequently infests all the feet, and then the only consolation, under the complaint, is, that it may assist in draining off a great many corrupt humours. Those who have carefully observed the foot of this animal, have seen the utility of the division of the heel, which nature has provided: when the horse presses his heel upon the ground the frog expands, and the heel widens, and by this means his step is rendered firm and secure. It is one of the advantages of the new method of shoeing we have before recommended, that the facility of this expansion is preserved, but in the old method the heels are constantly confined, by which the frog is pressed on both sides, by the crust of the heels being forced into a state of contact, and this is almost the constant cause of the complaint. When the disorder proceeds from heels which are contracted, either by nature or mismanagement, no cure can be expected without removing the original cause. The hoofs should be kept moist and cool; flat shoes should be used, from which the hoofs

hoofs at least can receive no bad shape, and the frog must be permitted to enlarge and rest upon the ground. To counteract the effect of bad shoeing, in this case it will be sometimes sufficient to turn the animal to grass for three or four months without shoes, but when he returns again to usefulness, the utmost care should be taken that no injudicious shoeing renew the complaint.

Under the disorder of the running thrush, internal remedies must not be neglected. Bleeding should first be resorted to, and afterwards a course of aperients, whether purges or diretics, will be necessary. When the horse returns home from his employment, the diseased frog must be washed perfectly clean, and the following dressing which has been called Mel. Egyptiacum should be applied.

R. Verdegris in fine powder, two ounces; honey six ounces; vinegar four ounces; boil them over a gentle fire till they have acquired a reddish colour.

The ignorance of persons who undertake the cure of horses, has occasioned them frequently to mistake a greasy exudation from the protuberances of the heels for the running thrush. The cure of the former, although not within our present subject of enquiry is familiar to every practitioner of the new school; whilst the most skilful professor ineffectually applies all the resources of his art to the complete and radical cure of the latter.

LAW.

LINCOLNS-INN HALL, March 17.

Hogg v. Kirby.

Infringement of Literary Property.—Mr. Richards and Mr. Wetherell shewed cause on the part of the Plaintiff, why the injunction which had been granted in this cause, should not be dissolved. The material facts of the case were briefly these: the Plaintiff, Hogg, was proprietor of a new periodical publication, called *The Wonderful Museum, or Extraordinary Magazine*, and not chusing his own name to appear, he agreed with the Defendant to become publisher and vender of the same. Soon after the publication of the first number, some differences occurred between the parties, when it was concluded that the Defendant should cease to be the publisher and the vender as soon as certain bills which he had accepted for the Plaintiff were paid. This agreement being fulfilled on the part of Hogg, Kirby in conjunction with one Scott, immediately advertised and published a periodical work, in all material respects similar to the Plaintiff's, called the *Original Wonderful Museum*, representing the same to be the commencement of a new series of the work.

In consequence of this proceeding, the Plaintiff filed a bill against the Defendants, and obtained the usual injunction, to restrain the publication until the answer should be put in, and until further order. Kirby in his answer denied that he had any intention of imitating or infringing upon the Plaintiff's work, and submitted that under the statute of 8 Queen Anne, c. 19. the Plaintiff could establish no property in the work.

Mr. Richards and Mr. Wetherell for the Plaintiff. This case may be reduced to three points;—1st. that the Plaintiff clearly possesses that species of property in this work, which is protected by the statute:—2ndly. in this case, a property is established, at all events against the Defendant, by the agreements between the parties:—3rdly. by the terms of the trust committed to the Defendant. It was admitted that the Defendant was merely the agent of the Plain-

tiff to publish and vend without any risk, any responsibility, or any exertion of skill or attention in the work, and it can hardly be denied, that in every material feature there is the greatest resemblance. By the agreement between the parties in this case, the Plaintiff is clearly admitted to be the proprietor, and this must include every thing which belongs to the enjoyment and possession of that property. But leaving the question of property out of the case, this was at least *fidei commissum* to the Defendant, which should have precluded the possibility of his availing himself of a breach of that confidence.

With regard to the great question of literary property, Mr. Justice Yates says, that if it be not matter of property at law, yet it may be made such by agreement. But in the case of inventions, though a man has no patent, yet against the person immediately employed to execute his invention, he has a monopoly *ex contractu*—Blackstone says, that *contract* gives property; and were it even admitted, that the Plaintiff in this case could not assign a property to a third person, yet transferability is no criterion of property.

Mr. Romilly and Mr. Johnson for the Defendants, contended that this was not the case of an original unpublished work, but one that was a mere transcript of others, without a single original article, and that the only question to be decided was: is there any literary property here? Literary property certainly does not consist in actual originality of idea, but in the different arrangement and expression of ideas from any used before: but here is not, nor from the nature of the work can there be, either piracy or plagiarism. This is a mere commercial adventure, a trade which has no analogy to literary property; and the defendant had not published the same thing but merely upon the same subject.

In the present case there can be no question or argument about trust as the plaintiff himself has put an end to all mutual relation by a breach of the contract on his part and which had produced from the Defendant Kirby, an express notice that he would no longer remain the Plaintiff's publisher. This notice had been accepted, and the former connection between the parties was thereby absolutely determined. And it was insisted that the common equity of the Court is not to grant an injunction to restrain a breach of agreement. The Defendant has sworn that he did not intend to imitate the Plaintiff's work, and his answer must be taken as decisive in this stage of the cause. Upon the whole, this is not a case for the Court to interfere; but the Plaintiff should be sent to establish his right by the verdict of a jury at law.

The Lord Chancellor gave his opinion at considerable length. After stating the case, and reviewing the arguments, he said, it clearly appeared to him that it was the Defendant Kirby's intention to convey to the public an idea that his work was a continuation of Hogg's, and thus to impose both upon the public and the plaintiff; the titles were very nearly the same, and he had actually begun his first number with the concluding word of Hogg's preceding number. His Lordship doubted much whether any literary property could be established here, but that was a proper question for a jury, and his Lordship also expressed considerable doubt, whether Hogg had not precluded himself from any right to call upon a Court of Equity for its interposition by having falsely held out to the public that persons, who in fact had no existence, (William Granger, Esq. James Caulfield, and others) were the authors of his work. Under all these circumstances however, and considering the manner in which Kirby had first obtained a knowledge of the Plaintiff's work, in the situation of his agent, his Lordship thought the Court should continue the injunction. But his Lordship desired it to be distinctly understood, that his determination proceeded upon the ground of Kirby's work having been introduced to the public as a continuation of Hogg's work; and it was by no means to be understood from this case, that Mr. Kirby or any other person might not publish any work similar to the present, or any other

other work, where the property was not protected by the operation of the statute of Queen Anne, provided such publication should be really that which it was held out to be, and not calculated to impose upon mankind a belief that it was a continuation or a substitution for any other work, which at the same time was publishing by another person. His lordship then pronounced an order to the following effect:

It appearing to the court that the work in the pleadings named Kirby's Original Wonderful Museum; or, Magazine of Curiosities, has been published and exposed to sale as and for a continuation of the publisher's work in the pleadings mentioned; let an injunction be awarded to restrain the defendants, their servants, agents, and workmen, from publishing or exposing to sale any copy or copies of the defendant's said work; and from printing, publishing, or exposing to sale any other work or publication as being a continuation of the plaintiff's work, or of the defendant's said work, which has been so published as such continuation aforesaid, and from printing all, or any part, or parts of the said plaintiff's work; and let the injunction granted in this cause, to restrain the defendant Ralph Smith Kirby, from printing or publishing any of the letters or communications sent to or received by him be continued, until the hearing of this cause, and the further order of the court.

EXCHEQUER.

Sneesby v. Fearby.

Racing not gambling. A rule had been granted to shew cause why the verdict obtained by the plaintiff in this cause should not be set aside, and a nonsuit entered.

Messrs. Vaughan and Bailey for the nonsuit. The statute of the 13 Geo. II. c. 19th is that on which the present objection is founded. Every thing there relates to plates and privileged places for racing. The only race that is legalized by it must be according to the established modes and forms on the turf. It may not be necessary to ascertain the pedigree, but the horses appropriated to this sport, are to be such racers as are referred to in the act. Two objections may be stated to the verdict by which this rule may be supported. First, this is not a match for fifty pounds, but it is a horse-race for nothing. Second, if it be considered a match for fifty pounds, it is not a match authorised by the act of parliament referred to. The case Whaley and Pagion has decided that no races are legal but horse-races, as usually held to be such and not the common matches. The former are at particular times and places, and come regularly in consequence under the denomination of races. The act of Anne prohibits all gaming for more than the sum of 10l. It has been decided upon that act, that a bet upon a horse-race, is within the statute. If it had not been for the act of Geo. II. any horse-race whatever would have been within the statute if the stake were more than 10l. and the winner could not recover. If this be correct a bet upon a horse-race not within the statue of Geo. II. is a bet within the statute of Queen Anne, and therefore it is only necessary to shew that the horse-race connected with the present cause, is not under the circumstances of regularity prescribed by the former statute.

Any deviations from this time, place, and circumstance, would be attended with the most serious mischief. The case of Whaley and Pagion tends to shew that individuals shall not elude the wholesome provisions of public law, and hazard their property in private matches, that they shall not bring their draught horses, or roadsters into the field, to the neglect of private business, and that no race shall be legal but what is run by racers; a species of animal less suited to the purposes of commerce and agriculture; and which therefore can be spared for such purposes without inconvenience.

The object of the act was not to invite indigent persons to practice the amusements of high life, but it was to encourage the breed ot fleet horses, by which the heavy native produce of this country has been so abundantly improved

It may be said the case of Whaley and Pagion, and of Ximenes and Jaques, are not applicable to this case, because those races were performed in the turnpike road, and therefore nuisances. But nothing of this kind appeared on the record. The motion was for an arrest of judgment, and the court could look to nothing but the record. If it appeared that these races were from town to town, it is not a necessary consequence that they should be on the turnpike road. The principal point to which the court directed its attention, was not the place, but the act of horse-racing; and the question is if this species of running be properly and strictly to be deemed horse-racing. The notes of Lord Eldon refer to the starting, entering, and other particulars peculiar to horse-racing, as if the act extended only to those cases where there was a regular appointment of a clerk to the course, and where the race was liable to the established, and ordinary restrictions. The present argument will decide if the case of Whaley and Pagion should be carried to the extent, that common sense and common prudence directs to suppress the vice of gaming in lower life, by which the morals of society are destroyed: or if these sage restrictions are to be surrendered, and that every horse race where the matter in contest, be 50l. shall be legalized by the statute of Geo. II. The more beneficial decision for the public would certainly be that the law laid down these two cases should be supported, and that no countenance should be given to these occasional matches.

Lord Macdonald, C. B. The fact before us is this—an agreement is entered into between two persons, to run two horses on the public race-ground; the one to run his own horse, the other a horse not his own property; a condition is introduced that if either party is disinclined or unable to fulfil the engagement; the party so disenclined or so unable shall pay to the other party the amount of the wager, which in the more concise language of the turf is play or pay. Under this agreement we are to consider the race to have taken effect.

It seems clear in the 13th George II. that two kinds of horse-racing were in the contemplation of the legislature; the one may be called a general competition, wherein a number of horses are engaged, the other a match where two only are concerned. In the case of Whaley and Pagion adverted to, my Lord Eldon appears evidently to have so considered the reach of the statute to extend to both these, but in respect to a race, as distinguished from a match, I think the reason not sufficient in shewing cause againt the rule that the persons laying the wager should be the proprietors of the horses. There is nothing said in regard to matches that the horses should belong to the persons affected by the bet. The terms of the wager being such as I have stated, the one party must be considered as having won, and the other as having lost the wager. The earlier act meant to distinguish them between the horse-race and a mere match, and the place where it is to take effect; but then all this is thrown open by the new act, where the reserved distinctions are laid aside, and on these grounds I think the rule ought to be discharged.

Hotham B. concurred.

Thomson B. absent.

Graham B. The statute of Charles need not on this occasion be commented upon, as the question is: if this be that sort of horse-racing which is countenanced under the late act? a man may say I will buy your horse and

and pay you for the right of running him. Without entering upon this, it is enough to say, the man might have obtained the horse, and a right is clearly established for the one not only to recover his own deposit, but that of his adversary. It has been said that there can be no authorized horse race, excepting with blood horses. But this is not accurately stated: every sportsman is acquainted with the hunters' stakes, and one object of those who framed the statute in question, might clearly be to encourage the breed of swift horses, natives of England, for the purpose of ameliorating the stock of the country. The act is wholly silent on the distinction of the blood-horse from the other species of the same animal.——*Rule discharged.*

DRAMA.

John Bull.—Mr. Lewis's Mono-Drama.

THE town has lately been amused by a lively production of Mr. Colman's, which though it does not advance him to the rank of a legitimate dramatist, yet gives him a stronger claim than he has ever before produced of affinity with his father's genius.—In the present low state of the stage, it is some credit to have been the author of John Bull, for as the tenderness always due to a living writer compels us to rate his merit by the standard of his cotemporaries, and not by comparison with other models, we are safe in asserting that the present comedy is superior to any we have lately seen presented to the public.

The plot is simply as follows.—Peregrine Rochdale, a wild boy, from some caprice or disgust, elopes from his parents and goes to sea in an Indiaman, recommended to the captain by Job Thornbury, a brazier at Penzance, whom he won upon by an affecting but fictitious tale of distress. Returning with an immense fortune, he is wrecked upon the coast of his native country, where, among other adventures, he rescues from a robber, Mary, the daughter of old Thornbury, who had that morning left her father's house, being seduced and abandoned by young Rochdale, son of Sir Simon the brother of Peregrine.

The reader will now conjecture what follows.—Peregrine waits upon his benefactor Thornbury, whom he finds upon the eve of bankruptcy; he supplies him with a large sum of money, which he tells him is *his own*, as it was no more than the profit of the sum he had received from him when a boy, augmented in a prosperous run of fair and honorable traffic.

But the elopement of his daughter sits heavy at the heart of Thornbury, and Peregrine, on promising to restore her to him, prevails upon him to accept the money. This restoration being effected, Thornbury is made acquainted with his daughter's seduction by young Rochdale, and breaks out into many passionate exclamations against the profligacy of the age, which he now and then interperses with some moral maxims:—But this morality, though trite and stale, was so apposite as to meet with enthusiastic and incessant bursts of applause.—He resolves to go to the castle of Sir Simon with Mary in his hand, and demands compensation for his injuries. A very strong scene now ensues, which is meant more particularly to mark the blunt character of the Englishman, his pride of reputation, his fond domestic affections, the comfort of his fire-side, his glowing attachment to his liberties, his unshaken integrity, his bold resistance of oppression, and his peremptory demand of justice. Sir Simon treats him haughtily, though a little awed by the rough majesty of his manner. Thornbury fired at the indignity, grows himself intemperate, insult grafted upon injury works up his manly spirit to that proud and haughty defiance of injustice, and that settled conviction of the rectitude of his intentions, that he resolves not to quit the house

house till his injury is fully redressed. This, which Mr. Colman should have made the shining time of his character of John Bull; here, where, catching the kindling fire of patriotism, he should have shown his countrymen their honest prototype, their strong hold, their ornament; it is here that Mr. Colman sinks into grossness and vulgarity, and John Bull turns out to be an ill-bred fellow.

At this crisis of the comedy, Peregrine enters, discovers himself to be Sir Simon's elder brother, and of course, heir to the estate. This, of consequence, adjusts all differences, young Rochdale is united to Mary, and every thing terminates happily.

We cannot but consider it as one of the most glaring defects of this drama, that it so little answers to the name it assumes. From its title, "John Bull," the audience were led to expect something of a very different nature;—there is nothing, however, throughout the whole of the comedy so peculiarly applicable to an Englishman, but that it may be equally found in a Dutchman, or even a German boor. If there be anything of what is usually called national character, a singularity of mind or humour supposed to be attached to something in the moral or physical circumstances of a country, it might have been expected in a drama, which assumes a name like the preceding.—This is doubtless a defect.

It may appear somewhat too fastidious to object to the name of this comedy upon another reason, that the very expression, John Bull, has more of jollity than elegance; and, that though it might be admitted in a caricature, it is beneath the dignity of a comedy.

The attention of the town has been further called to a drama of a peculiar nature. The author, Mr. M. Lewis, for reasons best known to himself, has called it by the name of a Monodrama, a title borrowed from the French, but applied amongst them to something of a very different nature. It is needless to dwell upon the peculiar talent of Mr. Lewis;—the horrors of the Castle Spectre, and the terrors of Adelmorn the Outlaw, are yet fresh upon the memory. The author appears to have resolved in his Monodrama to exceed himself,—he has stirred up the cauldron of calamity, and pressed its every ingredient into his service. It is the remark of Aristotle, in his Poetics, that madness is one of the extremes of dramatic misery, and that it excites in the minds of the spectators so powerful a sympathy, that if a poet can represent his hero under this effect of divine anger, nothing further is required to interest the general feeling. But with that sagacity peculiar to himself, which ever leads this celebrated author to mark the limits of his most general positions, and to point out where a particular exception breaks in upon the general rule, he adds with equal justice, that if nothing so strongly excites our sympathy as madness pourtrayed in its natural shape, so nothing more moves ridicule than that madness which exists only in the name of Dramatis Personæ, to which it is affixed.—Mr. Lewis appears to have alike forgotten both these rules of the Stagyrite,—he has not thought madness of itself sufficient to excite the sympathy of his audience, he has collected in one battery, the whole artillery of human misery, and with the spirit of "Alonzo the brave," marches on in defiance of criticism, to storm the feelings of the audience. The audience have, however, for once withstood the thunders of all-powerful genius—the ladies screamed, the critics hissed, and the Monodrama is withdrawn. Mr. Lewis, however, has retreated with a dexterity which he has doubtless learned at Paris;—the Monodrama is indeed withdrawn after its first representation, but what then? it is withdrawn —not as condemned, but as having wrought an effect too powerful upon the feelings of the audience. In one of the dispatches of a French general, during the late war, was a paragraph which resembles this dexterity of authorship.—"The victory, citizens, was in our hands, but we saw that the

enemy

enemy were so resolved to dispute it, that an emotion of humanity induced us to retreat."

We take leave of the Monodrama, and its Author, with a moral which we will trouble him to deduce from the following slight anecdote—It was the boast of the celebrated Lee that no one could exhibit madness like himself—What of that, said a critic to him, can any thing be more easy than to write like a madman—"You mistake, my friend, said Lee, it may be easy enough to write like a fool, but it is only a Poet that can be equal to the other."

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

ENGLAND.

THE general hurry of preparation during the present month, has produced an effect upon the public mind, which as yet remains. It is needless to recal our readers to the subject, or langnage of the King's message—The question is peace or the renewal of the war—If the true interest of the country is considered, the answer is equally immediate and indisputable—If we are to confine our present reflections to the sole examination, whether the renewal of the war is probable, the subject may appear of a nature more complicate. The present ministry are at once the creatures and creators of the peace—they have at once given it an existence, and received from it the permanence of their own. Upon their part, therefore, they public have nothing to apprehend with regard to hostilities. To destroy the peace of Amiens is to destroy their own work—To renew the war is in some degree to acknowledge the impolicy of its termination—The administration of our own country are here therefore only passive—The action, to employ the term of the logicians, may commence with their adversaries, the republic—The question therefore is finally this, Is the situation of France such as to induce its chief to renew the war?

FRANCE.

The rising fortune of the new republic cannot but be a matter of regret to every subject of a monarchical government—it is more peculiarly so to England. From the time of Louis XIV it has been the general prejudice of the French to consider us as their natural enemies. It has been lately the boast of this country to adopt and merit the name. But, however natural may be the enmity between the two governments, the situation of the republic is not such as to endanger the continuance of the peace. In modern politics, indeed, the interest of the country, and that of its chief magistrate, do not always concur: in every question of the political probability of any event they are thus two points—the interest of the county, and that of its court or ministry.

It cannot be a subject even of momentary doubt, that the interest of the republic does not require the renewal of the war. France is now recovering from the effects of the late war, and what is still more necessary to its very existence, from those factions, and that revolutionary spirit, which equally menaced themselves and others. Peace is always necessary to commerce, and, French commerce, the vast superiority of our nation considered, cannot exist without it. In such a situation can the evident interest, the general wish of the republic, be any thing else, but the continuance of the peace?

SPAIN.

Should the renewal of the war take place, it is conjectured that the court of Spain will observe a singular line of policy. It cannot avoid concurring in the designs of the chief consul. This concurrence must either be direct and

avowed, or tacit and underhand. Should it be direct, nothing can be more favourable for this country upon any renewal of war. It has been long objected against any war with France, that it must be confined upon our part to defence—that the internal territory of France is beyond the reach of our armies, and that however the spoils of their commerce might enrich individual captors, they could produce to the nation nothing to compensate the expences of war, or even that of three ships of the line. This objection is at once removed, if under any circumstance of the renewal of war, Spain appears as an ally of France—The stakes of war are then augmented by the addition of the vast empires of Peru and Mexico, which must be at the mercy of the superior navies of England.

PORTUGAL.

"The balance of Europe, the ancient harmony of the diplomatic system, is gone for ever." From the reign of Charles V. and that of Philip II. it has been the policy of England and Germany to maintain the independence of Portugal, as at once a check upon the French influence in Spain, and the yet unextinguished ambition of Spain itself. The independance of Portugal is now gone for ever. An ambassador from the great republic commands all the ministry to be dismissed previous to his entry—The Prince Regent of Portugal submits, and the Ambassador is graciously pleased to be satisfied.

SWITZERLAND AND THE BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

The state of Switzerland cannot better be represented to the imagination of our readers, than from the extract of a single sentence from the proclamation, or manifesto of General Ney—"Emigration has risen to such a height, and continues daily to encrease in such alarming proportion, as to demand the immediate interposition of the Helvetian Executive—Citizens, your country is about to be deserted—A rash enthusiasm, inspired equally by the enemies of Switzerland, and the Republic, hurries its inhabitants to seek that liberty in a wilderness, which, as they will learn too late, exists no where so pure as in the country they have abandoned."

NORTHERN KINGDOMS.

It is said that the connection of the consular court and that of Petersburg becomes more close than suits the interest of Europe. What can be the subject of this alliance? We fear the answer is too ready, a common cause—Austria is equally the rival of France and Russia. If the one seeks its aggrandisement in Germany, and in the ruin of the Imperial House, the other continues to regard as its destined prey the falling empire of the house of Othman.

AMERICAN STATES.

A subject of some importance has occupied the attention of the American Congress, and though its more immediate object is the court of Spain, the chief consul is justly considered as the *fons et origo mali*. It is needless to say that we refer to the question of the American depot. The court of Spain had consented by a former treaty to permit the Americans a temporary use of the town of New Orleans for this purpose, with a provision, however, that it might resume its grant upon assigning them any equivalent station. Spain has now resumed its grant without the assignment of this equivalent—The Americans remonstrate, and the Spaniards equivocate.

PARLIAMENTARY

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.—The *Duke of Montrose*, pursuant to his notice the preceding day, moved an address of congratulation to his Majesty, on his recent escape from the machinations of designing traitors, &c. He prefaced it with an appropriate speech, and concluded with moving the address, which was similar to that presented in the Commons, and to which we refer.

The motion was seconded by *Lord Camden*, and the question being put, the address was voted *nem. dis.* and ordered to be presented to his Majesty by the whole house.

Lord Pelham then moved the second reading of the Bank Restriction Bill, which was opposed, at considerable length, by Lords King and Moira, who entered into a variety of financial calculations.

The Bill was read a second time, and committed for Thursday.

Thursday, Feb. 24.—Their Lordships met at two o'clock, and having disposed of the orders of the day, proceeded in a body to St. James's, to present to his Majesty the address voted on Tuesday.

Friday, Feb. 25.—The order of the day for taking into consideration his Majesty's message relative to the Prince of Wales being read, *Lord Pelham* moved an address to his Majesty, thanking him for his gracious communication, and stating their lordship's readiness to concur in any measure calculated to promote the comfort, and support the dignity of so distinguished a branch of his Majesty's family.

The motion was then put and agreed to, and the address accordingly ordered to be presented by the Lords with the white staves.

Monday, Feb. 28.—The Royal assent was given, by commission, to the Bank Restriction Bill. The Militia Training Bill, and six private bills, were received from the Commons and read a first time.

Thursday, March 3.—*Lord Hobart* moved the second reading of the Militia Training Bill. On the motion of the same Noble Lord, the second reading of the Bill for suspending the different acts relating to Woollen Manufactures, which stood for Tuesday next, was postponed to this day month.

Tuesday, March 8.—*Lord Hobart* brought down a message from his Majesty to the following effect:—

"*G. R.* His Majesty thinks it necessary to acquaint the House, that very considerable military preparations are carrying on in the ports of France and Holland. He therefore judges it proper to take every additional means for maintaining the peace and security of his dominions. Though these preparations are avowedly for colonial purposes, yet, as discussions of great importance are now depending between his Majesty and the French government, the result of which must be uncertain, he deems it proper to make this communication to the House of Lords, sensible, that while they participate in his Majesty's earnest and invariable solicitude for the continuance of peace, he may rely with confidence on their concurrence in such measures as shall be calculated to support the honor of his crown and the essential interest of his people."

The Message was ordered to be taken into consideration the next day.

Wednesday, March 9.—The order of the day, for taking into consideration his Majesty's message, being read, *Lord Hobart* rose for the purpose of moving an Address, thanking his Majesty for his communication, expressive of the solicitude of the house for the continuance of peace, but at the same time assuring him of their cordial co-operation in such measures as circumstances may appear to require, for supporting the honor of his crown and the interests of his people.

Lords Spencer, Grenville, Moira, &c. expressed their most unqualified approbation of this motion, and the address was agreed to *nem. dis.*

Thursday, March 10.—*Lord Hobart* brought down a Message from his Majesty, communicating to their Lordships his intention of instantly embodying the militia.

Friday, March 11.—*Lord Moira* moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the prevention of vexatious arrests on mesne process. His main purpose in this bill, his Lordship said, was public justice between all the parties concerned, tempered with as much humanity as was consistent with the administration of that justice. His first principle was grounded on the quantum of debt, for which, as the law now stands, a man may be arrested. Considering the very material change in the value of money, from the period at which that bill passed, and at present, he proposed an encrease of that sum from 10l. to 20l. The next object was the sum of maintenance to be allowed by the arresting creditor to the imprisoned debtor; and with regard to the third principle of the bill, what his Lordship wished, was to enable the person arrested to pay into the hands of the Sheriff, or some eligible officer, the amount of the debt and probable costs for which he should be arrested, and then be entitled to go at large until the debt should be fully investigated and proved at law.

The Bill was then read a second time and committed for Tuesday. The report of the Committee on the bill being taken into consideration on the 16th, Lord Moira stated, that, upon reflection, he thought that the change in the amount of the sum would operate so much to the injury of the lower classes of tradesmen, that it would be better to leave the law on that point as it now stood.

Thursday, March 17.—The Bill for the relief of insolvent debtors was read a second time, and a clause adopted on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, for excepting from its operation persons imprisoned under a verdict of damages for seduction in general.

Lord Ellenborough said that, in a future stage, he should move for several additional exceptions, comprising cases of imprisonment for damages on account of different other offences.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 21.—The Sheriff of London appeared at the bar and presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, praying for leave to bring in a bill for taking down Bethlem, and for raising a new square on its site; and also for liberty to erect an hospital for the reception of lunatics in a more convenient place than where it at present stands.

A petition was presented from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of Bristol, praying for leave to bring in a bill for improving the harbour of that port.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.—*Lord Euston* rose, and after expatiating on the atrocity of the conspiracy for destroying the sovereign, and subverting the constitution, so lately detected and defeated, after dwelling with exultation on the blessings of that constitution, and the virtues of that sovereign, he moved an address, congratulating his Majesty on the detection of so foul and atrocious a design, and assuring his Majesty, that the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland were invariably attached to his royal person and the constitution of the country, which they were determined to transmit unimpaired to their descendants.

This motion was seconded by *Lord Boyle*: the address was agreed to, and a Committee appointed to prepare and bring in the same.

The

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Mutiny Bill, and the *Secretary at War* proposed some amendments, which he considered deserving the attention of Parliament. The first was to prevent the criminal practice of desertion, by making it a transportable offence. His second amendment was, that in case a soldier was confined for debt, his pay should be stopped to discharge it; and that the waggons, stores, and troops, on march, should be exempted from paying toll.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.—*Mr. Addington* moved the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee to consider his Majesty's message relative to the Prince of Wales. After taking a survey of arrangements, made at former periods, in the establishments and allowance of the Prince, the Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving, that his Majesty be enabled to grant from the Consolidated Fund, a yearly sum, from the 5th of January, 1803, to 5th of July, 1806, not exceeding 60,000l. for supporting the dignity and splendor of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The question being put, the motion was supported by several gentlemen, The Solicitor General, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Fox, in particular, spoke highly in favour of it.

Friday, Feb. 25.—The Sheriffs of London presented a petition against the bill for extending the Paddington Canal to the Wapping Docks.

The *Secretary at War* moved the third reading of the Militia Training Bill, which, after a few observations from General Tarleton, was passed.

Sir F. Burdett presented a petition from certain inhabitants of St. Pancras against the Bill for erecting a new work-house in that parish.

Monday, Feb. 28.—*Mr. Tyrwhitt* presented a communication from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; stating that the Prince has felt, with the most sincere and affectionate gratitude, the gracious purpose of his Majesty in recommending his present situation to the consideration of Parliament. That in consequence of their liberality he cheerfully relinquished his claim to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, from 1762 to 1783; but that demands upon his honor and his justice prevented the resumption of that state and dignity so essential to his rank and station.

Mr. Sheridan moved, that his Royal Highness's message be entered on the journals, which was ordered accordingly.

Tuesday, March 1.—Leave was given to bring in a bill to regulate his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up a bill for enabling his Majesty to grant the sum of 60,000l. annually, from the consolidated fund, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and for repealing so much of an act of the 35th of his Majesty, as directed the application of 13,000l. from the revenues of Cornwall to the liquidation of his Royal Highness's debts. The bill was read a first time.

Wednesday, March 2.—The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that 1,032,151l. 4s. 8d. be granted for the purpose of defraying the charge of the Army Extraordinaries, from Dec. 25, 1801, to Dec. 24, 1802, which was agreed to.

The Prince of Wales's Annuity Bill was read a second time, and the Mutiny Bill a third time, and passed.

Friday, March 4.—A very long debate took place on the motion of *Mr. Calcraft*, for a Committee to enquire into the embarrassments of the Prince of Wales, and into the most effectual means of relieving them as speedily as possible. The motion was supported by Mr. Erskine, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Tierney, Sir W. W. Wynne, Sir W. Geary, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and several other gentlemen; and opposed by Sir R. Buxton, (who moved the previous question) Mr. Curwen, Mr. H. Lascelles, the chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Hawkesbury, and Lord Castlereagh. The ground of opposition

sition was, that it was receding from the principle laid down by parliament, and that every part of the proceedings which had led to the proposition, that had lately been unanimously adopted by the House, was unreservedly communicated to his Royal Highness, and had been honored with his unequivocal approbation. On a division, there appeared for the previous question 184; against it 139; majority 45. In the course of the debate, it was stated, that the motion was brought forward without the knowledge of the Prince, and that he did not sanction any further discussion.

Tuesday March 8.—*Mr. Addington* appeared at the Bar, and delivered a message from his Majesty, to the same purport as that sent to the Lords, to which we refer, It was ordered to be taken into consideration the next day, when an Address, similar to that of the Lords, was moved by Mr. Addington.

The address being read, the question was put, and carried *nem. con.*

Thursday, March 10.—*Mr. Addington* delivered the following message from his majesty:—

"*G. R.* In consequence of the preparations carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, whilst important discussions are subsisting between his Majesty and the French government, his Majesty thinks it due to the care and concern which he feels for his faithful people to omit no means in his power which may tend to their security.

"In pursuance, therefore, of the acts of parliament enabling his Majesty to call out and assemble the militia of the united kingdom, his majesty has thought it right to make this communication to the House of Commons, to the end that his Majesty may cause the said militia, or such part thereof as his Majesty shall think necessary, to be forthwith, drawn out and embodied, and to march as occasion shall require."

An address of thanks was agreed to *nem. con.* and on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* the House was ordered to be called over on Thursday following, and the names of the absentees to be reported.

Friday, March, 11.—The House having resolved itself into a committee of supply, *Mr. Garthshore* moved, that the additional number of 10,000 seamen and marines be voted to his Majesty for 12 lunar months for the service of 1803. A debate of considerable length ensued, in which Mr. Francis, Mr. Fox, Lord Hawkesbury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Canning, took a leading part. Mr. Dent proposed as an amendment, that 25,000 men should be granted instead of 10000; but having withdrawn it, the original resolution was put and carried; and likewise, resolutions for granting the necessary sums to defray the charges of the vote.

Monday, March 14.—*Mr. Byng* brought up a bill for granting additional allowances to coroners, in consideration of the increase in their expences, which was read a first time.

On the motion of *Lord Castlereagh* the House went into a Committee on the East India accounts, and in a speech of great length his Lordship entered into a general statement of the revenue and expenditure of the company, and into a prospective view of its affairs, and enlarged on the very promising aspect that statement presented. It appears that the Indian army, including natives, &c. amounts to 104,200 men. The debts of the East India Company, now amounting to 12 millions, his Lordship stated will be extinguished in five years, and next year the Company will be able to contribute 500,000l. to the public service. He concluded with moving his first resolution.

Mr. Francis contested a variety of the items and general statements taken into account by Lord Castlereagh. He also contended, that a most important omission had been made in keeping entirely out of view the capital stock of the Company, amounting to 7,807,000l.

The

The question was put and carried. The house was resumed, the report received, and ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, March 15. The *Secretary at War* brought up a bill for making provision for the families of men drawn to serve in the militia. He also moved for leave to bring in a bill for the more speedy establishment, and filling up vacancies among the officers of the militia.

Wednesday, March 16. *Captain Markham* rose for the purpose of calling the attention of the house to a subject of great delicacy. When the character of a member was concerned, investigation ought to be entered into, and due relief afforded. He was sorry that he felt it necessary to bring forward the subject, as the Hon. Gentleman, who was deeply concerned in it, was a relation of his own, and held a high situation at the Board of Admiralty: he meant Sir Thomas Troubridge. Some days ago, in a debate, an Hon. Member in his eye (Mr. Dent) had stated that some very improper transactions had taken place on the Stock Exchange, and since that statement had been made, very unfavourable impressions had gone abroad with respect to Sir Thomas. The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to state the facts as contained in an affidavit made by Sir Thomas's agent, which afforded a complete exculpation of the gallant knight, and concluded by saying he meant to move for a Committee to investigate the matter.

Mr. Dent explained and there the matter rested.

Mr. Addington rose to move for a Select Committee to enquire into the charges on the civil list, and to report, which was ordered.

Friday, March 18. The Bill enabling the proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal to raise money for the purpose of carrying the Canal to the London Dock at Wapping was read a third time and passed.

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[Concluded from p. 455.]

On the stones asserted to have fallen from the sky. The attention of the learned has been again attracted to the remarkable stones, the origin of which is not known, and which are said to have fallen from the sky. The French chemists have wished to convince themselves of the identity of these stones, and the nature of their constituent parts already described by Mr. Edward Howard.

M. Vauquelin has procured specimens of the stones analysed by Mr. Howard, brought from Benares in the East-Indies, from Yorkshire, Sienna, and Bohemia; to which he has added those which fell in France in 1789, at Barbotan, near Roqueton, and, in 1790, at Creon. He has remarked, like Mr. Howard, that these stones resemble each other so perfectly that it is almost impossible to distinguish them. Various analyses have proved that they contain the same principles; silica, magnesia, iron, nickel, and sulphur. These results corresponding with those already obtained by Mr. Howard, and the work in which M. Chladini (known for his admirable experiments on the vibration of surfaces) has collected all the narratives hitherto related on the fall of these stones, concur in rendering it probable, that they are of foreign origin from our globe—for hitherto similar ones have not been found in its bowels.

Chemists would, at the present moment, be much embarrassed to find, in the atmosphere, the component parts which have been discovered by analysis in the stones that have been handed to them as having fallen from the sky, and would naturally be induced to call those facts in question. A very simple calculation shews, that a body projected from the moon needs only about the quintuple velocity of a 24-pounder, fired with a charge of powder equal to half its weight, to arrive at the distance where the attraction of that satellite is reduced to the same intensity as that of the earth. When past that point, the body being within the sphere of attraction of our globe, must necessarily fall on its surface. The appearance of very considerable volcanoes, that may be perceived on the moon's disk, renders such a projection not at all improbable; but, independent of the eruptions, which may be more or less frequent, it will not often happen, that the body projected will take the direction required by the combined motion of the moon and the earth for the discharge of a moveable part of the former body upon the other.

The atmosphere of the moon, which is even called in question by some astronomers, is, at least, so rarified and so limited, that it can oppose but a very feeble resistance to the bodies in motion in its bosom. The same is not the case with the earth's atmosphere; it reduces almost to a tenth part of its length the utmost distance to which a cannon will carry; and the resistance it opposes to rapid movements is so great, that a body projected from Mount Vesuvius would, to reach France, require a velocity of projection infinitely greater than would be required to carry a lunar substance beyond the sphere of attraction of that luminary.

It is, therefore, impossible to believe, that stones found at a great distance from terrestrial volcanoes are produced by the eruption of those mountains; and mineralogy likewise opposes this explanation—for no volcanic production has any identity with stones supposed to have fallen from the sky.

On the variations in the state of the heavens in temperate latitudes, and the essential circumstances by which they are accompanied. The influence of meteors on the

results of agriculture has ever produced a desire to become acquainted with the law of succession of their phenomena; and the great advantages which mankind would derive from the possibility of foretelling the nature of the seasons, is an ample justification of all the fruitless attempts hitherto made to obtain that end.

Deeply sensible of these advantages, M. Lamarck, not daunted by the ill success of his predecessors in that career, boldly perseveres in it. His memoir containing an examination of the variations in the state of the atmosphere, ascribes that state to the influence of the solar light, and to that of the winds; but he imagines in the temperate zones, the influence of the winds on the temperature of the different divisions of the atmosphere is much more powerful than the sun's; and from the density and heat of these divisions, which become more rarified and colder in proportion to their elevation, result derangements, to which he attributes the formation of clouds.

The discordance in the effects produced by the same wind, at different times, would appear an insurmountable obstacle to the establishment of this theory; but, from numerous observations, M. Lamarck has deduced, that not only the direction and the nature of winds should be attended to, but likewise the elevation at which they blow in the atmosphere.

Amongst the facts collected by the author, and which he considers as fully authenticated, we shall mention the following: "When a north-west and south-east wind blow at the same time, in two different divisions of the atmosphere, we may expect to see the weather clear up if the south-east wind be weakest, and the contrary will take place if that wind be the most powerful."

LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GALVANISM.

Some curious Galvanic experiments were lately made by Professor Aldini, in Dr. Pearson's Lecture Rooms.

Among other important facts, it was decidedly shewn: that a vital attraction subsists between a nerve and muscle; for the suspended sciatic nerves of a frog, after detaching the spine, being brought near the intercostal muscles of a dog while the assistant who held the frog with his other hand, touched the muscles of the thigh of the dog (thus forming a circle,) the nerves suspended approached, and came into contact with the muscle, as evidently as a silken thread is attracted by sealing-wax.

The heart of a rabbit was excited to action in a little time after the animal was killed, but vitality disappeared much sooner than in the other muscles so that this organ is the *primum*, and not as Harvey asserted, the *ultimum moriens*. The lungs, liver, and spleen could not be excited to action, even immediately after the animal was killed.

The head of an ox, recently decapitated, exhibited astonishing effects: for the tongue being drawn out by a hook fixed in it, on applying the exciters, in spite of the strength of the assistant, the tongue was retracted, so as to detach itself, by tearing itself from the hook; at the same time a loud noise issued from the mouth by the absorption of air, attended by violent contortions of the whole head and eyes.

The most important fact of all was, that of exciting contractions by making a circle of nerves and muscles of different animals, without any metallic exciter or conductors.

IRRIGATION OF LAND.

The Board of Agriculture has voted a gold medal to the Rev. R. B. Cluff, of the county of Denbigh, for irrigating the largest quantity of meadow land on the best demonstrated principle; and also a silver medal to James Ferguson, M. P. of Aberdeenshire, for a similar operation in improved agriculture.

PRESERVATION OF CORN &c.

It is stated in a German print, that to preserve rye, and secure it from insects and rats, nothing more is necessary than not to winnow it after being thrashed, and to lodge it in the granaries mixed with the chaff. It keeps by this method three or four years without experiencing the smallest alteration, without even the necessity of being turned to preserve it from humidity and fermentation. Rye, kept after this manner with its chaff for years, has been found perfectly fit for seed. It is only necessary to be careful not to bring it into the barn till it is thoroughly dry. To prevent rats and mice from entering into the barn or granary, put some wild vine or hedge plant, upon the heaps: the smell of this wood is so offensive to these animals, that they will not approach it. The passage of moles too may be prevented, by placing pieces of the same shrub in their way. It is well known in this country, that corn, if safe from the mice, may be kept sound for a long time in the straw; and it is extremely probable that the mixture of the chaff may have a strong effect of the same kind: it is probable too that not rye alone, but other grains also, partake of this advantage.

NEW VARNISH FOR EARTHEN WARE.

A new varnish for earthen ware has lately been discovered. To make it, white glass and soda in equal portions must be pounded together very fine, carefully sifted, and well mixed. The mixture is then exposed to a strong heat, till it is rendered very dry. It is after that put into vessels which have been already baked; is then melted, and the varnish is made. It may be applied in the same manner as that in common use. The advantage of it is, that it is safe, and can have none of those poisonous effects which arise from the decomposition of the lead varnish.

INOCULATION OF SHEEP.

Among the experiments in rural economy, which for their utility merit publication, those of Counsellor Holmaistre, director of the estates and domains of the emperor of Germany, are particularly distinguished. This economist has in his sheep-walks in Hungary, more than 24,000 sheep of the Spanish breed. As he had of late years lost many of them by the malady of the skin, which affects those animals, he determined to inoculate all his sheep with the virus of that malady. He was previously assured of the success and efficacy of vaccination. This experiment was performed first on 8000 lambs and afterwards on 2000. None perished, and there were but very few on which the matter did not operate. M. Holmaistre has since inoculated 1000 of these animals and put them among other sheep disordered by this kind of small-pox. None were infected notwithstanding that communication which would necessarily have been contagious if the principle of the disorder had not been destroyed by inoculation.

LITERARY INFORMATION.

Within the two last months, death has carried off a great number of persons, distinguished in the walks of literature, sciences and arts, at Paris, and amongst the rest, Germain Poirier, a learned bibliographer; David Leroy, an able architect, and antiquary; Saint Lambert, a poet, and moralist, and the celebrated Laharpe; all members of the national institute; Dominique Ricard, the translator of Plutarch; Sylvain Marechal; Casti, the celebrated Italian poet, settled at Paris; M. Clairon, a famous actress; Mole, of the Theatre Français, an actor of the highest abilities; Bellemont a distinguished performer of the same theatre, and Tremel, a famous mechanician.

The

The celebrated poet Klopstock, author of the Messiah, died at Hamburgh, March, 14th, in the 79th year of his age.

Messrs. Cadell and Davies have announced for publication on the 4th of April, the first number of a work entitled the Menagerie, consisting of a series of engravings, accompanied by minute descriptions of the numerous living animals now in the collection formed by the national institute at Paris. This publication, which will be in large folio, will be continued monthly till completed. Each number will contain four engravings, with descriptions, price half-a-guinea for the plain copies; or one guinea for a few copies elegantly and accurately coloured from nature. The engravings all executed by Mr. Warner possess a spirit, fidelity and elegance, that have seldom been surpassed. They are upon a scale considerably larger than that of any similar work, and most faithfully delineate the form and character of the respective animals. The descriptions are accurately translated from the French of Messrs. Lacepede and Cuvier, the Curators of the Managerie of the national institute at Paris. It is intended to add such animals, not in the French collection, as are to be found in the English manageries.

Mr. Henderson is preparing for the press, a selection of sonnets, amatory, elegiac, and descriptive, chiefly from the works of Shakspeare, Milton, Hayley, Warton, Bowles, Sotheby, Southey, Sir Brooke Boothby, Charlotte Smith, Mrs. Robinson, &c. and from the most admired translations from the Italian of Petrarca, Tasso, Costanzo, Zappa, Filicaja, &c. &c. It will be entitled Petrarca, will form an elegant pocket volume, and will be ornamented with appropriate engravings, by eminent artists.

Dr. Buchan the well known author of Domestic Medicine, is preparing for the press, a work, which is to form one octavo volume, entitled Advice to Mothers on the subject of their own health, and on the means of promoting the health, strength, and beauty of their offspring.

STATUE OF JOAN OF ARC.

The town of Orleans has opened a subscription for the erection of a statue, in bronze, of Joan of Arc, after the model exhibited in the museum of arts, by the artist Gois. Towards the execution of this design the minister of the interior has subscribed 500 francs. The first consul has written to the mayor of Orleans, that he should be highly gratified by the erection of this monument to the illustrious heroine.

FINE ARTS.

The paintings with which the Museum of Strasburgh has been enriched, which arrived from Paris at the beginning of the present year, under the superintendance of M. Guerin, are distinguished by superior excellence, The most remarkable from the Italian school are, a Holy Family, by Guido, from the regent's collection in the royal palace: the Invocation of Abraham, by Bassan, one of his chefs d'œuvres; St. James in the Desert, by Guesclin; St. Sebastian, by Hannibal Carracci; Rebecca giving Drink to Abraham's Messengers, by Alexander Veronese; Adam and Eve driven from Paradise, by Salvieti; most probably that which belonged to the king's collection.

By the Flemish school.—Les Pelerins d'Emmaus, by Rubens; the Last Judgment, by Jordaens, pupil of Rubens, done after the manner of his master, the picture, 12 feet by 9; a Holy Family crowned by Angels, by the same master; an Annunciation, an Adoration, and a superb Head of Christ, by Philippi di Camyagni; and a St. Jerome, by Segherro.

By the French school.—a very fine Head of a dead Christ in his Mother's Lap, surrounded by Angels, by Simon Vonet; Barjesus struck blind in the presence of the Prefect Paulus Sergius, by a monk, the painting 13 feet high; it stood formerly in the church of Notre Dame at Paris; Christ bearing the Cross, by D'Etrey, very valuable.

Thus that city will not be behind-hand with respect to the arts, and students may attain perfection from the greatest models.

Biographica

Biographical Notices of distinguished Persons deceased.

THE DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER.

ON Tuesday, March 8, at four o'clock in the morning, expired, after a short illness, at his house in Cleveland-square, in the 67th year of his age, his Grace Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater. His Grace's inferior titles were, Marquis of Brackley, Earl of Bridgewater, Viscount Brackley, and Baron Ellesmere. He was born May 21, 1736, and was never married. In consequence, the Dukedom and Marquisate become extinct, but the Earldom of Bridgewater, and the subordinate titles, devolve to the eldest son of his Grace's relative, the late Bishop of Durham, General Egerton, Member for Brackley.

Of those illustrious characters who have done honour, not only to the British Peerage, but to the name of Englishman, the late Duke of Bridgewater deserves to be placed in the first rank. That time and fortune which too many others, especially in the higher ranks, have devoted to purposes, if not injurious, at least useless to society, his Grace spent in pursuits that entitled him to be considered as a benefactor of his country, and a promoter of her commercial interests. The great and stupendous works, known by the name of "the Duke of Bridgewater's canals," so laudably and patriotically undertaken, and brought to perfection by his Grace, to the great temporary detriment of his private fortune, we have enlarged upon elsewhere.* In all that part of the country, intersected by them, their great and growing utility is most sensibly experienced, and to these the port of Liverpool is considerably indebted for its present opulence and prosperity. Of late years those works have been exceedingly productive, and are understood to have afforded abundant returns to their late illustrious projector.

His Grace has left a will, by which he bequeaths all his immense property in a very clear and circumstantial manner. His canals are left to Earl Gower, with reversion to his second son, and a strict entail upon his heirs, in failure of whom they go to the heirs male of the Lord Chief Baron, and failing them, to the children of the Bishop of Carlisle. His pictures are entailed in the same line. To General Egerton, now Earl of Bridgewater, he bequeaths the estate of Ashbridge, in Hertfordshire, and other estates in Shropshire and Yorkshire, to the amount of 30,000l. per annum.

The Duke was not remarkable for any active part in politics, though sometimes he appeared in the House of Lords on party questions. He generally followed the politics of his relation, the Marquis of Stafford. But he was a noble patron of many great national institutions.

His Grace's statement of income for 1799, delivered to the Commissioners, amounted to 110,000l. per annum, and from his economical habits and astonishing gains since that period, it is very probable that he died the richest man in England. He is understood to have constantly taken 100,000l. in all the late loans.

The Duke is stated to have been a decided enemy to matrimony, and his dislike is affirmed to have originated from the following circumstance:—Very early in life, one of his juvenile friends requested his company in the country, when he would have an opportunity of seeing a young lady whom his friend was on the point of marrying. The lady was handsome, but she had less fidelity than beauty. Although on the eve of matrimony, yet allured probably by the hope of a title, she took a sudden liking to the Duke, with whom she had an amour. Reflecting, however, on her conduct to his friend, and the easy sacrifice she had made of her honor, the Duke not only refused to marry her, but conceived such an invincible disgust against the levity of the sex, that he determined never to accompany a woman to the altar.

LADY ANDOVER.

Lately died, at her seat in Warwickshire, Lady Andover. Her Ladyship was in her 87th year, and had lived secluded from the society of all but

* See Monthly Register, vol. i. p. 311.

but her relations and most intimate friends for the last 20 years. She died immensely rich in landed and personal property; the latter is supposed to exceed 300,000l. Her Ladyship was sister to the late Earl of Aylesford, and married Lord Andover, son of the Earl of Suffolk, who died before his father. Her children by him were the Earl of Suffolk, who was secretary of state, and the Hon. Mrs. Howard, married to the Hon. Richard Bagot, now Mr. Howard, brother to the late Lord Bagot. Lord Suffolk, in 1777, married his first cousin, Lady Charlotte Finch, eldest sister to the Earl of Aylesford. The Hon. Mrs. Howard has but one only daughter to inherit the vast property of her grand-mother. A very considerable legacy is supposed to have been left to the present Earl of Aylesford.

JOHN HUNTER, ESQ.

Among the many princely fortunes which have been acquired from time to time in the East Indies, few have exceeded that accumulated by the late John Hunter, Esq. a director of the East India company, whose death was noticed in the ninth number of the Monthly Register. Yet none ever set out with fewer advantages in life. One hundred pounds comprised the whole of Mr. Hunter's wealth at the time of his quitting England; yet with that sum, the friends he made abroad, and his own perseverance, he managed to gain immense wealth. By his will, it appears he has bequeathed a personal property to his friends, (having no near relations living) to the amount of 100,000l. besides freehold and copyhold estates of great value. To four daughters of William Hornby, Esq. of Portman-square, three of whom are married, he has left such a sum as shall be sufficient to purchase 60,000l. in the 3 per Cent. Consols, the annual produce of which they are to receive during their lives; and, after their decease, the principal is to be divided among their children equally. To John Hunter Hornby, Esq. one of his executors, he has bequeathed the yearly produce of 25,000l. 3 per Cent. Consols, and, after his death, the principal to his children. To Margaret Carpenter, of South Mimms, 10,000l. To his friend David Fell, 1000l. One hundred pounds to a god-son; and his valuable ruby ring to his friend William Bensley, of Berner's-street, Esq. To each of his servants, named in his will, and living with him at the time of his death, small annuities for life. To his butler, 50l. per annum. To a black man and woman, servants, whom he brought from the East Indies, he has been very attentive, perhaps because he knew they would be destitute of friends when he was gone; to the woman he has bequeathed a handsome annuity for life; and to the man, whom he describes to be confined at Islington under an imbecility of mind, he has left 35l. per annum for his maintenance. There are besides several other small legacies enumerated in the will for different purposes. To Thomas Holmes, of Mansfield-street, Esq. his other executor, he has devised the whole of his freehold estates, including his mansion, situate at Gubbins, in Hertfordshire, for life; for remainder of his issue in tail; and, in default of issue, to John Hunter Hornby, Esq. and his issue in like manner. These devises are on condition that the person, for the time being, entitled to the possession of the estates under the limitation of the will, shall, within eighteen months after he shall become so entitled, obtain a license to assume the surname of Hunter only, and incorporate the family arms with his own. To Mr. Holmes is also bequeathed Mr. Hunter's excellent dwelling-house in Bedford-square, with every thing belonging thereto, except the plate, which is specified to be removed to the mansion at Gubbins, and there to remain and descend from one heir to another. All his copyhold estates are also devised to Mr. Holmes and his heirs for ever.

Mr. Hunter has been very particular in notifying, that, after his death, his remains should be deposited in his family vault, between his late wife and daughter; and, to avoid all appearance of pomp at his funeral, he requested to be interred with decent solemnity.

OCCURRENCES

OCCURRENCES IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Birth.] At his Lordship's house in Park-street, Lady Middleton, of a son...In Wigmore-street, the lady of Lord Paget, of a son...In Dover street, the lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Blaney, of a son...In Wimpole-street, the Countess of Cork, of a son.—In Clifford-street, the lady of the Hon. Bridgman Simpson, of a son.—The Hon. Mrs. Ryder, of a daughter.

Married.] William Haslewood, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to Miss Maria Godsal, youngest daughter of Philip G. esq. of Hampstead.—John Martin, esq. of Lombard-street, to Miss Frances Stone, second daughter of the late Richard S. esq. of Chislehurst, Kent.—Mr. John Baily, of Salisbury-square, son of John B. esq. of Newbury, banker, to Miss Richardson, only daughter of William R. esq. Cornhill.—Benjamin Walsh, esq. of Lower Clapton, to Miss Clarke, eldest daughter of Isaac C. esq. of the same place.—William Bloxam, esq. son of Sir M. Bloxam, of Southwark, banker, to Miss Ann Burnett, daughter of Sir Robert B.—William Moore, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Price, daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.—At the Duke of Portland's, in Piccadilly, Lord W. Bentinck, to Miss Acheson, daughter of Lord Gosford. His Lordship will go out to India, with a numerous suite, in a very short time. — William Wass Longford, esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Tripoli, to Miss Peacocke, daughter of Marmaduke P. esq. of Cavendish-square.—F. B. Hippesley Coxe, esq. to Miss Jefferys, only daughter of Thomas J. esq. of Glocestershire.

Died.] George M. Macauley, esq. alderman of Coleman-street ward. A pension of 100l. per annum, to be paid out of the City funds, was voted to his widow by the Court of Aldermen.—At his house in Gower-street, William Robinson, esq. of Abinger Hall, Surry, and late Commodore in the East-India Company's marine service at Bombay.—At her house in Grafton-street, Mrs. Beachcroft, relict of Samuel B. esq.—Mrs. Anna Maria Shipley, daughter of the Hon. George Mordaunt, and widow of Jonathan, Bishop of St. Asaph, aged 87.—At his house in Greek-street, Soho-square, aged 84, General Edward Maxwell Brown, colonel of the 67th regiment of foot.—At his Lordship's seat at Ealing, the Hon. Edward Griffin Kinnaird, second son of the Right Hon. Lord K.—At Lord Farnham's in Grafton-street, Mrs Cuffe, mother of the Countess of Farnham.—The Rev. Dr. Pearce, one of the prebends of Chester cathedral, minor canon of St. Paul's, and sub-dean of His Majesty's Chapel Royal.—At his lodgings in St. James's-street, William F. Blencowe, esq. M. D. only remaining son of the late William B. esq. of Lowick Hall, Lancashire; he is succeeded in his fortune by his only sister, Mrs. Plain, of Carlisle.—Major General D'Oyley. The General was at the levee on Wednesday; went in perfect health, accompanied by his lady, on Thursday evening, to Mrs Heberden's concert, Pall Mall; returned home to his house in Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, on Friday morning, and after retiring to bed, fell in a swoon, and expired. He is said to have been seized with the present influenza. As a public character, the General was distinguished, and in private, he was highly respected.—Mr. Daniel Cuerton, of John-street, Tottenham-court-road, shoemaker.—This person was supposed to be the strongest man in England: he stood about five feet six inches, was rather corpulent, yet could put both his elbows together, take a glass between them, and drink in this position; he could contract or swell himself over the chest, so as to be the least person when measured in the company—or extend himself so as to measure more than four of the biggest persons put together, across the chest: when sitting on the ground, he could get up without the aid of his hands, with three full-grown men across his shoulders and on his back, and dance a hornpipe with them with ease, and could do many other feats equally incredible, unless seen. Many hundreds are alive who have seen these things, which he generally did of his own accord, and without emolument. He was about 58 years of age. He lived in James-street, Grosvenor-square, many years.—At his house in Glocester-place, Admiral Sir James Wallace, knt. He was made a post-captain Jan. 10, 1771; a rear-admiral April 12, 1794; a vice-admiral June 1, 1795; and admiral of the blue Jan. 1, 1801. He distinguished himself in many actions, and in early life he had a memorable duel with the present General Perkins; when they fired, each holding a corner of the same handkerchief, and were both shot through the body.—At her house in Bryanstone-street, in her 80th year, Mrs. Day, widow of the late Captain John Day, and aunt of Sir Harry Featherstonehaugh, of Up-park, Hants.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Marston, Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, to Miss Foldone, of that place.

BERKSHIRE.

Birth.] At Abingdon, the lady of B. Morland, esq. of a daughter.

Died.] After five days illness, at her brother's house at Abingdon, in the 16th year of her age, Alice Merin Court, daughter of Mr. William C. late a mercer of Oxford.—Miss Hatch, daughter of T. Hatch, esq. of Windsor.—The Rev. Samuel Peach, M. A. rector of Compton Beauchamp, and chaplain to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.—At Windsor, in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, mother of Roger P. esq. of Palmer's Town, county of Mayo, and Rush House, county of Dublin.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Walton, Mr. Joseph Whitworth, of Earl's Barton, to Miss Stevens, of the former place.

Died.] Mrs. Willis, nearly half a century proprietor and the much respected hostess of the Falcon Inn, High Wycombe.—Mr. Jacob Allen, of the Maidenhead Inn, at the same place.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Charles Isola, M. A. one of the Esquire Bedels of the University of Cambridge, to Miss Mary Humphreys, youngest daughter of the late Major Edward H.—Mr. Thomas Brown, of Sawston, to Miss Swan, of Ickleton, both in this county.—Mr. C. A. A. Lloyd, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Yorke, daughter of the Hon. Charles Yorke.

Died.] In her 83d year, Mrs. Alice Ivatt, of Cottenham.—At Wentworth, in the Isle of Ely, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Wakeling, relict of the Rev. R. Wakeling, rector of Wentworth.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Mottram in Longdendale, Mr. Thompson, of Stockport, to Miss Jane Cardwell, third daughter of the late Henry C. esq. of Oldhall, Hollingworth.—At Knutsford, Mr. John Dean, to Miss Leycester, both of that town.—At the Friends Meeting House, in Morley, Mr. Martin Simpson, of Manchester, merchant, to Miss Mary Nield, daughter of the late Mr. Henry N. of Millington, in this county.—At Wolverhampton, Mr. William Howard, druggist, of Chester, to Miss Mary Fryer, of Wolverhampton.

Died.] At Middlewich, Mr. Jonathan Ravenscroft, salt proprietor.—In the 45th year of his age, Mr. James Dodge, of Stockport, mercer, a man much respected by all who knew him.—After a lingering illness, Mr. Nixon, of Nantwich, attorney at law.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. Robert Law, of Birmingham, to Miss Sarah Smith, of Penzance.—At Penryn, W. Smith, to Miss E. Stephens, of the same place.

Died.] At his house in Queen-square, Bath, Humphry Mackworth Praed, esq. of Trevethon, aged 84.—At Bodmin, in an advanced age, Joseph Edyvean, esq. one of the aldermen and late mayor of that borough. To the many good qualities he possessed may be added, those of being a tender parent, a sincere friend, and a vigilant and active magistrate; in life he was beloved, and in death he is lamented by all who knew him.—At Helston, at the advanced age of 72, universally lamented by all his friends and acquaintance, Tremenheere Johns, esq. for many years collector of the port of Gweek. In him his wife has lost a faithful and affectionate husband, his children a tender and indulgent parent, and society an honest, just, and upright member, as well as a jolly and sociable companion.—At Liskeard, in child-bed of her tenth child, Mrs. Glubb, wife of Mr. Glubb, solicitor of that place. She will be long remembered and deeply regretted, not only by her husband and family, to whom her loss must be truly deplorable, but by all her numerous friends and acquaintance.—At Amble, Elizabeth Fradd, aged 103 years, 61 of which she was a wife, and 18 a widow; she was mother of ten children, had 43 grand-children, 101 great grand-children, and two great great grand-children.—Total 156.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Stanwic, near Carlisle, Mr. Joseph Boustead, of Linstock, to Miss Henrietta Jackson, of Rockliff.—At St Bees, Mr. Thomas Adlock, mariner, to Miss Ann Askew, both of Whitehaven.—At Bridekirk, Mr. Minnitt, of Dublin, to Miss D. Fletcher, of Little Broughton, near Cockermouth.—At Whitby, Lieutenant Quelsh, of His Majesty's Navy, to Miss Hannah Lockwood, daughter of the late Mr. L. of that place.

Died.] At Spital, near Wigton, Mr. Abraham Robinson, common carrier between Whitehaven and Carlisle, aged 32 years.—In English-street, Carlisle, George Mounsey, esq. in an advanced age.—In Rickergate, Carlisle, in the prime of life, Miss Elizabeth Wilkinson, niece of Mr. Thomas Robinson, grocer.—At Harrington, Mr. Medcalf, in the 74th year of his age, piermaster of that harbour.—At Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Mrs. Hinde, wife of Capt. H. of the brig Fortune.—At Keswick, Mr. John Jopson, formerly of Seathwaite, in Borrodaile, aged 84.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Chapel le Frith, Mr. T. Gaskell, to Miss Merrill, both of that place.—Grayham Chappell, esq. of Orston, Lincolnshire, to Miss Maria Wright, youngest daughter of the late Joseph W. esq. of Derby.

by.—At Tissington, the Rev. John Dalby, fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and domestic chaplain to the Earl of Moira, to Miss Bakewell, of Castle Donington, Leicester.

Died.] On St. Peter's Bridge, Derby, Mrs. Willott, in the 87th year of her age.—At Chesterfield, Mrs. Lucas, wife of Thomas L. esq. of that place.—At Barrow upon Trent, Mr. John Bancroft, farmer and grazier, aged 48.—Of a decline, aged 18, Miss Webster, daughter of Paul W. esq. of Derby.—At Stony Middleton, after a long and severe illness, in the 63d year of her age, Mrs. Denman, wife of Dr. D. one of His Majesty's justices of the peace for this county.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At South Pool, Mr. John Newman, of Exeter, to Miss S. Cornish, of Scoble.—At Bath, by the Lord Bishop of Killala, Jasper Debrisay, esq. of Bath, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Charlotte Davie, daughter of the late John D. esq. of Orleigh, Devon.—At Milverton, Mr. Thomas Bond, of Heathfield, to Miss Grace Harding, of Milverton.

Died.] The Rev. Henry Bright, vicar of Chittlehampton, and rector of Bicton in this county, both in the patronage of Lord Rolle, aged 78.—The Rev. W. Walter, M. A. rector of Buckland Filleigh, master of the free grammar school at Bideford, and one of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Devon. He is said to have left a fortune of near 20,000l.—At Lympstone, after a very short illness, Mrs. Gidoin, widow of the late Admiral Gidoin, aged 70; a woman of genuine piety, benevolence, and charity; possessed of the warmest esteem of her friends and acquaintance, and of the love and veneration of those connected with her, by relationship or dependence.—Lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Hayne, wife of Mr. Henry H. of Exeter, aged 76; a woman whose gentle manners and goodness of heart rendered her beloved by the poor, and esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.—At Nantes, in France, Mr. John O. Maunder, a young man much beloved and respected, son of Mr. M. wine-merchant, of Exeter.—In an advanced age, Mr. Daniel Campion, for many years a respectable hot-presser in Exeter.—At Sidmouth, whither he went for the recovery of his health, the Rev. John Barton, vicar of Sunning, in Berkshire, and of Combe and Harnham, near Salisbury. He had been chaplain to the House of Commons, and was lately preferred to a prebend of Canterbury.—At Plymouth Dock, Lieutenant Benjamin Denman, of the Royal Navy.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Poole, Samuel White, esq. to Miss Ann Linthorne.—In London, —. Andra, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Garland, daughter of Joseph G. esq. of Poole.—Godin Shiffner, esq. of Broad-street, London, to Miss Green, eldest daughter of the late Young G. esq. of Poole.—At Motcombe, Captain Allen, of Poole, to Miss Hunt, daughter of Mr. Matthew H. of Woodwater, near Gillingham.

Died.] At Wimborne, Mr. Harry Hart, surgeon of Christchurch. He was a truly honest and respectable member of society.—At Wimborne, suddenly, Mrs. Astin, aged 96 years.—At Netherbury, in an advanced age, Mr. Francis Mills; he was clerk of that parish nearly sixty years. He retained his faculties almost to the last.—After a long and painful illness, at the age of 28, at the house of Sir William Pulteney, bart. at Weymouth, Mrs. Wood, wife of J. M. W. esq. daughter of the Rev. Edward Dand, of Shrewsbury, and niece to Lord Kinnaird, and Sir W. Pulteney, bart.—After a long and painful illness of 16 years, much lamented by her friends, Mrs. Cole, of Wareham.—At Gussage St. Michael, Dorsetshire, the well-known *Flower Miller*, the wife of a poor labourer there, who, having had a better education than any other woman in the parish, and a strong natural understanding, was reputed to be a witch. Making use of the credulity of her neighbours, she set up for a fortune-teller, and was applied to as such by persons of all ranks, and from all parts of the country, upon questions respecting losses, accidents, and future fortune; to all of whom she gave satisfaction, and was never accused of trick or imposition. The present situation of her family is uncommonly distressing, herself and the father of her son's wife lying dead in the cottage; her old husband dying, and her two sons (men grown) so ill of fevers, as not to be expected to live, having no other assistance than what can be given by the wife of one of the sons, who has a young child in her arms.

DURHAM.

Birth.] The wife of George White, labourer at Bishop Middleham, of three fine boys, who, with the mother, are likely to do well.

Died.] At Egglestone, aged 53, Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. John B steward of the lead mines to the Earl of Darlington.—At Durham, aged 71, Mrs. Bird, pastrycook; and, at the same place, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Forster, wife of Mr George F.—Mrs. Elizabeth Beveridge, wife of Mr. John B. of the South Shore, near Gateshead.—At Greatham, aged 96, John Mack, one of the brethren of the hospital. He remembered the rebellion of the year 1715, and the Aurora Borealis which then appeared made a striking and lasting impression on his mind; he was almost the first who established a common garden at Sunderland, and in the families of different gentlemen he pursued the same occupation. For the last 24 years he found a very happy asylum in Greatham hospital, where he amassed

out of the allowances of the charity, near 200l. His parsimony was extreme; and he enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health and good spirits, although he did not look upon cleanliness in his dress, lodging, or food, as a necessary part of his duty. His eccentricities were many, and his jokes, his extempore poetry, and his inoffensive vanity, will be long remembered in that society. He lived without even a head-ach, and died, after two or three days weakness, without being sick.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Ram, miller, to Mrs. Dixon, widow of the late Mr. D. cornfactor, of Colchester.—Mr. Nathaniel Rayment, of Oak Hall, Great Waltham, to Mrs. Saltmarsh, of the same place.—Mr. Pytches Rout, merchant of Stow-market, to Miss Sarah Bridges, of Elmswell.—At Great Welnetham, Mr. Jeremiah Fenton, farmer, of Chevington, to Miss C. Cooke, of the former parish.

Died.] The Rev. Samuel Greame Marsh, A. M. vicar of Maunden.—At Borley, Mr. Frost, miller...At a very advanced age, Mrs. Eton, widow of the late Mr. Thomas E. of Goldingham Hall...Mark Lay, esq. of Elmstead Hall...Aged 77, Thomas Neville, esq. of Colchester, collector of the excise for this county...John Draper, gent. one of the surviving free burgesses of the borough of Maldon, at the advanced age of 80 years...After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Jackson, wife of Mr. John J. of the Lion Inn, Steeple Bumpsted...Gedney Clarke, esq. of the High House, Brentwood, nephew to Lord Harewood, a gentleman much respected by a numerous acquaintance, and whose loss will be much regretted, particularly by the poor, to whom he was very bountiful...The Rev. Mr. Maypowder, of Brentwood...After a short illness, sincerely regretted, Mr. Thomas Ford, of Chelmsford, aged 78, who nearly 30 years has retained the situation of governor of the house of correction there. The truly benignant and pious Christian, together with the most humane and feeling master, added to his character as father, husband, and friend, fully ensured him the esteem of all who view "An honest man as the noblest work of God!" And his simplicity of manners, joined to a pure philanthropic disposition, manifested by that integrity and mildness which proved that the prevalence of habit, in his capacity, had not steeled his heart against the calamities and sufferings of those placed under his care, will cause his loss to be unfeignedly regretted by every one who can appreciate the value of those admirable qualities. We shall add a remark worthy of the observation of all who are placed in authority over the unfortunate and criminal, that while duty and justice demanded a strict attention in his office, charity, mercy, and benevolence guided his every action in the exercise of it...Mr. C. Nicholson, draper, Woodbridge, who lived universally respected, and died sincerely lamented, after a lingering illness, which he bore with exemplary patience...Stephen Martin, esq. of Brentwood. He has bequeathed to the parish of St. Giles's, Norwich, 1000l. stock in the 3 per cent. cons. the interest thereof to be laid out, and at the disposal of the minister and churchwardens, for distribution to the poor of that parish annually, in such shares as they may deem most proper. It appears, by the register of the parish, that Mr. Martin was the son of James Martin, gent. an inhabitant of St. Giles's. He was born in the year 1717, and left Norwich while an infant; he spent the younger part of his time at Jamaica, where he made a considerable fortune; but retiring from the mercantile world, he came to Brentwood, where he resided the last 60 years of his life.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Kingston, Mr. William Fitzherbert Bullen, of Stoke Abbot, to Miss Tatchell, of Kingston.—At Dover, Matthew Windey, esq. captain and adjutant of the Royal North Glocester Militia, to Miss Ann Stow...At Cam, Mr. Thomas Bendall, of Bristol, to Miss Mary Mallett, niece to Mr. William Turner, a respectable farmer of the former place...At Salperton, Mr. George Hayne, of Longford Mills, to Miss Ann Kimber, of Salperton.

Died.] Sincerely regretted, Mr. Durham, paper-maker, of Postlip, Gloucestershire. He had just recovered from a long illness; and, whilst in conversation with a friend in his counting-house, suddenly dropped down, and almost immediately expired. His exemplary conduct in the relative duties of husband, father, and friend, justly endeared him to a numerous acquaintance.—Mr. John Jelf, cork-cutter, of Gloucester. He was taken ill while at work, was carried home, and died immediately...At Nibley, Jane Cadell, aged 92...Suddenly, Mrs. Neale, of St. Mary's Square, Gloucester...At the New Bear Inn, Gloucester, Mr. Brown, land-surveyor of Montgomery...Edward Bearpacker, esq. of Wotton-Underedge.—Of a lingering illness, which she bore with true Christian fortitude, Mrs. Shelton, wife of Mr. S. of Upper Cam, near Dursley.—At Coaley, near Dursley, Mr. John Griffith: having a family of children ill of the small-pox, he unhappily caught the infection, sickened, and died in twelve days, at the age of 86.—Aged 64, Mr. Luke Church, an eminent rope-maker, of Gloucester; a man universally esteemed and respected for his rectitude, candour, and benignity.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Marcle, Mr. John Collins, of Ingestone, to Miss Powell, of Welchcourt.—At Aymstrey, Mr. Thomas Haines, of Liverland, to Miss Proudman, of Leinthall Earls, only daughter of John P. esq. of the former place.—John Fletcher, esq. of

of Stragbatch, to Miss B. Cheese, of Lyons-hall.---Mr. J. Hooper, to Miss Philipps, both of the parish of Much Mercle.

Died.] At the house of Mr. Oakley, Bishop's-castle, Miss Pierce, daughter of Mrs. P. of the Tanbrook near Hereford..... William Powles, Esq. late mayor of Hereford. .... Mrs. Chandler, wife of Mr. Walter Chandler, cutler, at Hereford. ....In the 48th. year of his age, suddenly, Mr. Jones of the Black Swan Inn, Hereford.---In a very advanced age Mr. Knapp of Broad Street, Hereford.--At the age of 46 Richard Aubry, Esq. of Clehonger in this county, and of Lyss Place, Hants.---At Brussels Captain Lambe of the Melville Castle, East-Indiaman, son of Lacon, L. Esq. of Hereford. .... At Stroud, Mrs. Wathen, relict of Joseph Wathen, Esq. late of New House, in this county. In her, religion has lost one of its brightest ornaments---Her life was an uninterrupted course of piety towards God, and benevolence to mankind---her's were all the characters of domestic and social life---as a parent, tender, anxious, and affectionate---in friendship, warm, constant, sincere---to the poor, she has ever been a liberal benefactress---the widow's and the orphan's tear will embalm her memory

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Births.] At the Vicarage, Cheshunt, the lady of the Rev. W. A. Armstrong of a daughter.

Married.] At Cheshunt, Captain Edgware to Miss Savery, sister to Colonel S.

Died.] Miss Worsley only daughter of Mrs. Worsley of Royston---At Watford, Mr. Ehret, Surgeon, only son of the celebrated artist and botanist of that name---At Hertford, in his 15th year, Master George Thornhill, second son of the Rev. John T. of Lewisham, Kent---At Cashiobury, Mrs. Claridge, wife of John C. Esq. of Pall-Mall, in the 34th year of her age, most deservedly respected and lamented.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Desbrow, Surgeon, of Huntingdon, to Miss Fowler, of Warboys.

Died.] At Huntingdon, in the 70th year of his age, Jacob Hunt, Esq. one of the senior aldermen of that Borough.

KENT.

Married.] The Rev. H. Budd, Chaplain of Bridewell Hospital, London, to Miss Lewin, daughter of Richard L. Esq. of Eltham.

Died.] The Rev. Mr. Russell, rector of Ewhurst, and vicar of Bodiham, in Sussex. --At his house, at Wilmington, Duncan Campbell. esq.—Of the brain fever, Mr. Rooksby, linen-draper, High-street, Chatham.---At St. Margaret's, Rochester, Mr. John Whitehead, in the 73d year of his age.—Mrs. Catharine Bowra, a maiden lady of Maidstone.---At her house in St. Peter's-street, Canterbury, Mrs. Celestina Collens, widow, aged 70 years. Although possessing an income of 70l. per ann. her habits of life were singularly disgusting, her disposition and peculiarities so eccentric, that she may be truly said to have verified the old adage, "*de gustibus nil disputandum*" During many years her constant companions were from 16 to 20 fowls, whose ordure defiled as well her bed and every article of her furniture as the plate out of which she ate; a favourite cock, whose age might be calculated from his spurs, being three inches long, and an equally favoured rat, were, for a length of time, constant attendants at her table, each partaking the fragments which even her penury shared with them, till one day the rat, not preserving due decorum towards its rival, met his death from the hands of its mistress. Her predilection for vermin prevailed so much, that at her death a nest of mice was found in her bed. The house where she resided, besides the room in which she constantly lived and slept, contained two others that had not been permitted to be opened for many years. Among the bequests in her will, are 50l. to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital; the same sum to the parish of St. Peter; 5l. to the Minister of the parish for a funeral sermon, and one guinea to each of the persons who should carry her to the grave, besides many other legacies, generally to persons in no degree related to her---At Feversham in her 81st year, of a catarrhous complaint, to which she had been for many years subject, Mrs. Jacob, relict of the late Edward Jacob, Esq. of that Town: she breathed her last without a struggle or a sigh, happy in her children and in peace with all the world.

At Dover, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Moses, relict of the the late M. Henry M. of that place---In the Precincts at Canterbury, much respected and regretted, the Rev. Mr. Lardner, one of the minor Canons of the Cathedral there; Vicar of Seasalt, and Curate of Whitstable, to the two latter of which he was presented in December last, but from ill health had never taken possession.---In an advanced age James Boyton, Esq. of Dover---At Canterbury, James Venner, Esq. barrister at law---At Margate, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with truly christian fortitude, Mrs. King, relict of Thomas K. Esq. many years a resident at that place---At Folkstone, aged 85 years, Mr. John Alexander, one of the people called Quakers---At his apartments in Greenwich Hospital, Lieut. Anthony Fortye, the oldest Lieut. in his Majesty's Navy---In the 91st year of his age, at Wintersham, in the isle of Oxney, Mrs. Taylor, wsdow of the late Mr. Thomas T. of that place---At Folkstone, after a long and painful illness, in the 43rd year of his age, Mr. G. Brown---In Boy's Hospital, Canterbury, in the 92nd year of his age, William

William Spencer, many years a Gamekeeper in the vicinity of that city, and one of the best shots and keenest sportsman of his time---At Greenwich, Mrs. Masterson, wife of Mr. Thomas M. Esq. of the Ordnance.

LANCASHIRE.

Births.] The lady of William Nicholson, esq. captain in the second regiment of the Royal Lancashire Militia, of a daughter.---The lady of Captain Hargreaves, of Ormerod House, of a daughter.

Married.] At the collegiate church, Manchester, Mr. James Lees to Miss Ann Money, both of that town.---William Shorrock, esq. of Salmesbury, to Miss E. Booth, of Heapey, near Chorley.---At Eccles, Mr. James Ainsworth, of Pendleton, to Miss Mary Hardman, second daughter of Mr. James H. of Barton, near Manchester.---Mr. B. Bond to Miss Susannah Entwisle, both of Manchester.---At the same place, Mr. James Broadbent, of Cannon-street, to Miss Mary Ann Broadbent.——At Deane, Mr. T. Bowker, of Worsley, agent to his Grace of Bridgewater, to Miss Longshaw, of Little Hilton.---Mr. George Keyzar, of Barbadoes, to Miss Lucinda Fisher, of Liverpool.

Died.] Mrs. Hodson, of the Standard Tavern, Half-moon-street, Manchester; and, the same day, her son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Stockport, a young man much respected.---After a severe illness, Mrs. Ann Pollit, widow of the late Mr. John P. formerly of the Market-Place, many years an eminent midwife in Manchester. She was caressed and esteemed by all who knew her.---At Liverpool, of a fever in the brain, Mr. Charles Ferguson, printer, aged 23, son of Mr. Robert F. some time ago printer and proprietor of the Liverpool Phœnix newspaper.---At Collyhurst, deeply regretted by his family and friends, Mr. Thomas Thackeray, merchant.---At Prescot, aged 95 years, Mrs. Holland, wife of Mr. James H.---After a short indisposition, Mr. Benjamin Hammond, merchant, of Liverpool.---At the same place, aged 71 years, Mr. James Kendall, draper; and, the same day, Mrs. Johnson, relict of the late Mr. Thomas J. printer.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Prestwold, Philip Hamond, esq. second son of Anthony H. esq. of West Acre, High House, in the county of Norfolk, to Miss Ann Packe, youngest daughter of Charles James P. esq. of the former place.------Mr. Holland Goddard to Miss Dowley, of Market Harborough.

Died.] At Rothley, in the 42d year of his age, Arthur Carter, esq. lieutenant col. of His Majesty's 29th regiment of light dragoons, and brigadier general in the West Indies. He was grandson to the late Hon. Sir Thomas Carter, Secretary of State, and to the Hon. Sir Arthur Chayne, nephew to General Johnson. He fell a martyr to the yellow fever, which he had twice while serving his country in St. Domingo, of which he has languished these six years: he was 29 years in His Majesty's service, highly esteemed by the whole of his regiment, and by all who had the honour of his acquaintance.---At Leicester, aged 76, Wm. Smart, gent. the last male branch of an ancient and respectable family, formerly settled in Leicester forest, and at Hurlston.---Mr. Boulton, hosier, of Leicester.---Mr. Robert Hill, timber-merchant, at South Kilworth.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Birth.] At his house at Caswick, the lady of Sir John Trollope, bart. of a daughter.

Married.] At Louth, Mr. John Wright, attorney at law, to Miss Mary Hutton, of Saltfleetby.---At Spilsby, Mr. George Hutson, taylor, to Ann Drayton, of West Keal.---At Dalby, Mr. William Ousman, to Ann Emerson, widow, aged 28. The united couple have already 13 children.---At Lincoln, Mr. Harding to Miss Smith, both of Shifnall, in the county of Salop.

Died.] Mr. Lowe, surgeon and apothecary, of Stamford, aged 69. He was a facetious companion, and author of the notes to Harrod's History of Stamford.---At Sleaford, aged 71, Mrs. Bury, widow of the late William B. esq. of Linwood Grange.---Mrs. Hurton, of Waddington, near Lincoln, aged about 60.---Mrs. Downs, wife of Mr. Andrew D. of Louth, aged 21 years.---At Lincoln, Mr. Richard Bullen, aged 44. He was a member of the corporation, and had served the office of sheriff for the city in the year 1786.---Mr. Robert Lowe, schoolmaster, of Lincoln, aged 23.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. John Perrot, of Carleon, vicar of Wiston, rector of Lanwern and Llanviaughr Roggiet, and curate of the perpetual curacy of Landevaud, all in this county.---At the seat of Charles Lewis, esq. of St. Pierre, Thomas Lewis, esq. in the 68th year of his age.---At Bath, the Rev. J Williams, vicar of the parishes of Abergavenny and Llanfoist.

NORFOLK.

Birth.] At Fellbrigg, the lady of Captain Lukin, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. Abdiel Orfeur, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Sarah Brown, sister to Mr. John B. chandler, of Yarmouth.---Mr. William Turner, farmer, of Harling, to Miss Sarah Cooke, second daughter of Mr. Thomas C. of Ixworth Thorpe, Suffolk.

Died.] After an illness which he bore with exemplary fortitude, Mr. Sam. Weeds, aged 55, a respectable farmer at Fishley Hall...Sarah, the wife of Mr. John Wagstaffe, aged 81. Her attentions to the duties of her family and friends were of the most exemplary kind, and her last moments were closed in firm assurance of being removed to a better state...At Wells, in his 89th year, John Haycock, one of the society

ciety called Quakers. He was formerly a considerable merchant in that town. His strict integrity, unaffected manners, and chearful disposition rendered him admired and respected by all who knew him, and established a character which time cannot obliterate..—After an illness of only 24 hours, the Rev. John Suckling, rector of Shipmeadow, son of Rob. S. esq. of Woodton Hall...Aged 78, Mrs. Herring, mother of Alderman John H. of Norwich. She was a sincere friend and a good christian..... The Rev. George Carr, M. A. rector of Swannington, and formerly tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge...At his house at Coltishall, Bartlett Gurney, esq. banker of Norwich, aged 47. His remains were interred the quaker's burying ground there. .... His virtues were as worthy of his station, as his station of his virtues. His enterprize, assiduity, and judgment, had founded, and were increasing, a princely fortune, which his social taste enjoyed with hospitable luxury. His warm attachment to political freedom engaged the regard of the numerous, and the sympathy of the cultivated classes of society. The known liberality of his religious sentiments embraced, as brethren, men of every persuasion; but without detaching him from Christian worship, or from the hope of a future and superior existence. His beneficence, vast as his means, explored on every side the haunts of pain and want; patronized eagerly the efforts of youthful industry; and laid many a splendid offering on the public altars of charity.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Billings, an eminent farmer and grazier, of Great Harrowden, to Miss Frost, only daughter of Mr. F. of Boughton Green.

Died.] Suddenly, in London, Dr. N. Sinnot, of Daventry...The Rev. Mr. Hyde, of Peterborough, a prebend of the cathedral of that city.....Suddenly, whilst walking across his hall, Mr. John Ekins, of Pisford, near Northampton.——Mr. William Hull, sheriff's officer, of Northampton...At Peterborough, Mr. Marshall, grocer, aged 48. ..At the same place, Miss Lloyd, daughter of Mr. L. druggist...Mr. Edward Laxton, a respectable farmer, of Peterborough... At Apthorpe, aged 80, Mrs. Hernden, who had been housekeeper to the late and present Earls of Westmoreland near 40 years.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Birth.] At Carham Vicarage, near Coldstream, the lady of the Rev. W. Compton, of a son.

Married.] At Berwick, John Louther, esq. of His Majesty's stores, to Miss Riddell, daughter of Thomas R. esq.——At Tynemouth, Mr. Thomas Jones of North Shields, mariner, to Miss Ann Pearson... At the same place, Mr. John White, mariner, to Miss Elizabeth Stewart, both of North Shields.—At Mandahl, in Norway, Peder Morch, jun. esq. of Christiansand, to Miss Harriet Ainsley, daughter of Mr. Jacob A. of Newcastle.——At Woodhorn, near Morpeth, Mr. Andrew Robson, merchant, in Berwick, to Miss Catherine Turner, of Witherington.

Died.] At Jarrow-wood House, Robert Wade, esq. of Scotch House, West Baldon. —Aged 45, Mr. Francis Coates, bookseller, of Newcastle. He was of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and strictly lived up to the tenets of that church: he was much respected ..At Berwick, Lieutenant Burnett, late of the marines. He served, many years ago, on board the Niger frigate, on the Newfoundland station.——At North Shields, Mrs. Margaret Buddle, widow, aged 79 years.—At Sunderland, after a few hours illness, Mr. Harvey, many years surgeon in that place.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr J. P. Heath, to Miss E. Killingley.—At Hull, John Cooke, esq. of Newark, to Mrs. H. Middleton, relict of the late William M. esq. and daughter of Henry Denton, esq. both of Hull.—Charles Brown, esq. of Darley Hall, near Barnesley, Yorkshire, to Miss Whirledge, of Bagthorpe House, near Nottingham.

Died.] Mr. George Whittingham, pawnbroker, of Newark.—At the same place, aged 91, Mr. John Robinson.—Mr. William Taylor, saddler, of the Long Row, Nottingham,—Mr. George Spurr, of Toll-house hill.—Mr. William Lacey, silk-dyer, of Nottingham; and, a few days before, Mrs. L. his wife. They are both tenants of the same grave.—Aged 63, Mrs. Haslehurst, of Danes-hill, near Retford.....Mr. Fellowes, many years master of the Red-Lion Inn, Loughborough,—At Southwell, Mr. John Toddington, aged 67, an opulent grazier of that place.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] Aged 80, Mr. Edward Smewing, late mauciple of Lincoln College, Oxford; a man of strict integrity, and exemplary piety.—Mr. Edward Wiggins, shoemaker, in the Corn-market, Oxford, aged 28..... Aged 54, Mrs. Mary Coulling, wife of Mr. Thomas C. in Jesus-College Lane.—Mr. C. Bolton, plumber and glazier, of Clarendon-street, aged 46.—Aged upwards of 80, Mrs. Susannah Cross, formerly mistress of the Bear Inn at Woodstock, but who had retired from business many years.—Aged 88, Mr. John Collcutt, coal-dealer, St. Aldate's, Oxford.—At Banbury, Miss Esther Hawtyn; and in the same house, the following week, Mrs. Devonshire, widow, brazier and tin-plate worker; both sisters to Mr. Hawtyn, of that place, auctioneer.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] Mr. Jackson, of Exton.—Aged 67, Mr. Warren, master of the Crown Inn, Empingham.

SHROP-

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Chirbury, Mr. Burd, excise-man, late of Montgomery, to Miss Roberts, of Wilmington...At St. Chad's, Mr. Powell, druggist, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Holbrook, of Oswestry...At Oswestry, Mr. Collier, of London, to Miss Howell, of the Llees, near Oswestry.....At Whitchurch, Mr. Grindley, farmer, near Hanmer, to Miss Roe, daughter of the late Mr. Richard R. of the farm near Whitchurch.—At Ludlow, Mr. Evans, an eminent glover, to Miss Curran, both of that place.—Mr. Parr, of Moulesworth Hall, near Frodsham, to Miss Jane Lowe, of Acton.

Died.] Mrs. Jutson, wife of Mr. J. of Knockin...Mrs. Birch, wife of Mr. B. of Maesbrook.—Mrs. Ann Lloyd, of Church-street, Oswestry.—In his 81st year, Mr. Pinches, formerly an eminent ironmonger, of Shrewsbury.—At Broseley, in the 25th year of his age, deservedly lamented, Mr. Richard Jesson, eldest son of Richard J. esq. of West Bromwich.—On Saturday last, after a long illness, Mrs. Dicken, wife of Thomas D. esq. of Wem. Attentive, while able, to the punctual discharge of her religious duties, most exemplary in every domestic relation, steady in her attachment to her friends, and blessed with a suavity of manners accompanied by real goodness of heart, she lived highly respected, and died sincerely lamented by all who knew her.—After only about an hour's illness, Mrs. Lafeuillade, wife of Mr. L. College-hill, Shrewsbury...Mrs. Flaley, a widow lady, of the Lodge, near Wellington, at the great age of 102. But a very few months before her death, her sight was so strong, as to see to pick up a pin from the ground; and her hearing so perfect, as to comprehend the sense of every thing that was said to her. Her latter days were devoted to prayer and meditation; and her last breath was resigned with a serenity which seems the inseparable reward of a devoted and holy life. This lady's own daughter being near 70, and her son-in-law 82, their joint ages, a little before her death, amounted to 254... In the parish of Prees, in this county, aged about 43, a man of a very singular character, named Booth. He was by trade a cobler, and had existed (for he could hardly be said to have lived, having deprived himself of common necessaries) upwards of 20 years in a miserable hut, the roof of which had fallen in some time ago. He was six feet two or three inches high, very pale and meagre, his voice weak and feminine, and he had no beard either on his lip or chin. In an old box, in his possession, were found upwards of 80 love-letters and valentines, which he had received from different females in the neighbourhood, and also money and bonds to the amount of near 500l.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Birth.] At Taunton, the lady of James Lamotte, esq. of the first royal dragoons, of a son.

Married.] In London, Mr. Isaac Jacobs, of Somerset-square, Bristol, to Miss M. Reath, of the latter place...At Devizes, Mr. John Snook, wine-merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Higginson, daughter of the Rev. William H...Mr. William Clarke, jun. attorney at law, to Miss Stuart, both of Bristol...At Queen-square chapel, Bath, Ralph Dutton, esq. to Miss Honoria Gubbins, daughter of the late Joseph G. esq. of Killrush, in the kingdom of Ireland...At St. Maryport church, Mr. Richard Hole, jun. of Stoughton, near Leicester, to Mrs. Lloyd, of Bristol...At St. Phillip's church, Mr. Williams, of Duke-street, to Miss Baynton, late of Upper Easton.

Died.] At Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Bagwell, eldest daughter of the late Lord Graves... At his house in King's-square, Bristol, in the 64th year of his age, Mr. William Pine, printer, founder and proprietor of The Bristol Gazette. He had retired the preceding evening apparently as well, and in as good spirits, as he had lately been accustomed to experience; but a complaint, with which he had been long afflicted, suddenly seized him, and almost without a struggle he resigned his breath; to enjoy, in a better world, the inestimable rewards of a life spent in this, in the unceasing practice of humble and fervent piety towards his Maker, and in the constant exercise of charity and benevolence towards all mankind. His near connections and friends, while they will deeply deplore the loss of so worthy and exemplary an associate, will derive unspeakable consolation from the well-founded hope that he has passed from a state of probation to one of endless and unbounded felicity, leaving behind him that good name that will not perish, even in this transitory world...At Clifton, Charles Score Britten, esq. father of the lady of the John Hily Addington, M. P...In the month of December last, at Montego Bay, Jamaica, Mr. Henry Hanson, youngest son of Mrs. Vines, of High-street, Bristol. ..... Justly esteemed for his integrity, benevolence, and piety, Mr. James Poy, silversmith, many years a member of the corporation of Taunton. —— At his house in Stoke's Croft, in his 63d year, to the great grief of his family and friends, Mr. Thomas Green, formerly in the excise. —Suddenly, Mrs. Elizabeth Lane.——At Clifton, in the 41st year of his age, John Stonhouse, esq. in the civil service of the Hon. East India Company...Suddenly, at his house on Durdham-down, Mr. John Harding.—After an illness of many years, Miss Eliz. Nelmes, in Wilson-street, Bristol, daughter of the late Thomas Nelmes, esq. of Bradley, Gloucestershire.——Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. Cooke, merchant, of Bristol, after a long and painful illness.——

—Mr.

....Mr. Robert Baylis, of Kingswood-lodge, Stapleton, agent to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort's coal-works in that neighbourhood.——Master Bragge, son of Mr. Bragge, surgeon and apothecary, on Kingsdown-parade.—In the 90th year of her age, Mrs. Murison, relict of the late Jacob Hoffman M. esq. of Iford House, near Bath...Of a consumption, in the 18th year of her age, Miss Matilda Clark, second daughter of Mrs. Clark, parade, Redcliffe church-yard.—At his house in Berkeley-square, Bristol, aged 85 years, the Rev. Dr. Casberd, 57 years vicar of St. Augustine's; a man universally beloved.——At Cirencester, sincerely regretted, Mrs Whatley, wife of Mr. David W. attorney, of that place.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Married.] At Grateley, John Butcher, esq. late of the royal regiment of Horse-Guards, to Miss Champneys, only daughter of Sir Thomas C. bart...At Bathford, Richard Goodlade, esq. of Hill Place, to Miss White, daughter of the late John W. esq. of Fairlee, in the Isle of Wight.—At Grateley, Mr. John Morrant, of Clatford, to Miss Batt, of the former place.——At Romsey, Charles Peché, esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's service, second son of General P. of the Bombay establishment, to Miss Seward, daughter of the late Mr. Godwin S. surgeon and apothecary of that place.

Died.] At Lymington, Mrs. Fry, relict of the late Mr. F. of Bursledon, in the 66th year of her age, after a short, but sharp illness, which she bore with the fortitude denoting a life passed in the strict principles of christianity.—Suddenly, at Havant, Mr. William Skelton, long since able master of the academy there. He has left a widow and ten children to deplore his loss...At her sister's house in Baker-street, Portman-square, London, most deservedly lamented, Mrs. Middleton, wife of John Charles M. esq. of Shawford House, Twyford, and sister of Francis Beckford, esq. of Winchester...At her father's house at Sertswood Green, near Southampton, after a long illness, Miss Rebecca Taylor, aged 16 years.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Litchfield, Mr. Samuel Carr, grocer, to Miss Ann Browne, both of that place.—Mr. Henry Adcock, of Penkridge, to Miss Tomlinson, of Walsall.—Mr. S. Edwards, an eminent farmer and grazier, of Ivetsey Bank, to Miss Sarah Ratcliff, of Allealy, in the county of Wilts.—At Litchfield, Mr. H. W. Fell, engraver, to Miss Shenton, both of Birmingham.—Last week, Mr. Minnett, of Langford, aged 86, to Miss Maiden, of the same place, aged 65, after a close courtship of 30 years. This loving couple would, probably, have still continued to anticipate the charms of matrimony, but for the interference of a neighbouring clergyman, by whose advice they were induced to go to the altar of Hymen.—At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Maddox, jun. to Miss Ann Stringer, late of Admaston.—And, at the same place, Mr. W. Howard, druggist, of Chester, to Miss M. Fryer, of Wolverhampton.

Died.] At Longcroft Hall, after a long and painful illness, in his 51st year, the Rev John Arden, M. A.--At the advanced age of 99, Mr. Charles Cocks, of Brandwood End, near King's Norton. He retained his faculties until within a few hours of his death.—At Uttoxeter, the Rev. Z. Barker, late master of the grammar school in that place.

SUFFOLK.

Births.] The lady of George Jerningham, esq. of Haughley Park, of twin daughters.—At Groton House, the lady of John Pytches, esq. M. P. of a daughter.—At Ipswich, the lady of R. Collins, esq. of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. Benjamin Greene to Miss Mary Maling, third daughter of Mr. Abraham M. of Bury.—Mr. Robert Eastaugh, farmer of Carlton, near Lowestoft, to Miss Doughty, of Harleston.—Mr. John Bishop, grocer, of Eye, to Miss Mary Bate, eldest daughter of Mr. George B. of Bressingham.

Died.] Aged 37, Mrs. Martha Penning, wife of Mr. P. merchant of Ipswich, leaving a husband and 8 children to lament her loss.—At Haverhill, aged 92 years, Mr. John Freestone, carpenter, who, during his life, had made not less than 730 coffins.—After a lingering illness, aged 41, Mrs. Bloomfield, wife of Mr. George B. shoemaker of Bury.—Aged 15, Miss Brewster, of Brandon, whose bodily conflict was acute, though endured with a degree of resignation worthy the example of riper years.—At Hartest, greatly respected, aged 46, Mr. Thomas Carter, formerly a lieutenant of marines.—At Norwich, the Rev. Samuel Burrough, rector of Heveningham, Horham, and Ashby, in this county.

SURRY.

Birth.] At Buckland Court, the lady of T. Beaumont, esq. of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. Abel, of Dorking, to Miss Phillips, of the same place.—Mr. William Lipscum, of Cobham, to Mrs. Wright, of Ottershaw.—Christopher Fagan, esq. of the Bengal military establishment, to Miss Fagan, of Mitcham.—John Sherwood, esq. of Battersea, to Mrs. M. How, of Edmonton.

Died.] At Walworth, aged 73, Rear Admiral Hudson, well known to and esteemed by Earl St. Vincent, both as an officer and a man. This worthy character was the offspring of the Hudsons of Haltcliff Bridge, near Hesket New Market, in the county of Cumberland.—Aged 16, Beeston Richd. Long, eldest son of Beeston L. esq: at his house at Sutton.—At Campden Place, Kennington, Mrs. Delafield wife of Joseph D. esq. of Gyfford's brewhouse, and sister to Mr. Alderman Combe.—At Guildford, Mrs. Pickstone,

Pickstone, wife of Mr. P. under sheriff for the county.—At Shere, the Rev. George Bray, in the 75th year of his age.—At Newington, Thomas Locke, esq. Clarencieux, King at Arms.—At Walworth, William Hanby, esq.

SUSSEX.

Birth.] At Malling, the lady of Captain Young, of the Royal Navy, of a son.

Married.] Mr. Phillips, master of Henfield Academy, to Miss Gerrans, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin G. of Fenchurch-street, London.—Mr. Thomas White, of Southwark, to Miss Louisa Bechely, of Cuckfield.

Died.] In London, of a hydrocele, the Rev. Mr. Russell, rector of Bodiham and Ewhurst, in this county. The livings are in the gift of Sir Godfrey Webster...At an advanced age, at Southover, near Lewes, Mrs. Verrall, relict of the late Mr. William V. brewer, of that place...At her house at Mayfield, in an advanced age, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Wood, relict of the late John Wood, of that place, gent.—Mr. Jas. Langley, farmer, at Cuckfield.——At his house at East Bourne, Mr. Edward Auger, senr. aged 80 years.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Martin's Church, Birmingham, Mr. James Meek of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss Jennet Forrest, second daughter of Mr. F. of Birmingham.—Mr. Waldron, of London, to Mrs. Wallis, of the Five Ways, near Birmingham.—At Aston, Mr. Adcock, builder, of Birmingham, to Miss Sarah Gough, of the same place.—Mr. Thomas Whiteford, attorney, to Miss Kitty Coates, both of Atherstone.

Died.] At the Hotwells, Bristol, after sustaining, with uncommon fortitude, the slow approaches of a painful and lingering disease, in the 33d year of his age, Mr. John Fraser, of Great Charles-street, Birmingham.—At Mavesyn Ridware, in the 85th year of his age, Mr Kempson, formerly an eminent button-maker of Birmingham...Deservedly regretted, Mrs. Sharp, relict of Mr. S. formerly an eminent hat manufacturer of Coventry.—Mrs. Hillman, relict of Mr. H. butcher, of Dudley, who died only a fortnight before.—Mr. Harrison, printer, of Stratford upon Avon...Mr. Samuel Moore, of Birmingham Heath, a member of Lieut. Col. Legge's troop of Warwickshire Yeomanry...In Jamaica-row, the Rev. Thomas Hayward, one of the masters of the small schools belonging to the Free Grammar School in Birmingham.—Mr. Jas. Howe, engraver, of Snow-hill, Birmingham.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Appleby, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Mason Howe, for many years master of the King's Head Inn, and a common-councilman of that borough, greatly respected by a numerous acquaintance...At Kendal, Miss Margaret Morland, daughter of the late Jacob M. of Capplethwaite Hall, esq...Aged 64, Mr. George Elleray, of Crosthwaite, near Kendal, a respectable dealer in cattle.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Combs, of West Stour, to Miss Mary Godwin, second daughter of Mr. Wm. G. of Gillingham...Mr. Charles Wright, of Motcombe, near Shaftesbury, to Miss S. Bracher, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward B. of Semley, in this county.—At Winterslow, Mr. Thomas Judd, to Miss King, both of that place.—At Batheaston, Mr. Allies to Miss Ewens, both of Warminster.

Died.] At Holt, in the 58th year of her age, Mrs Rachael Yerbury, daughter-in-law to the Rev. Mr. Glynn, of the same place...At Salisbury, much lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Sarah Randoll, daughter of Mr. R. late an eminent apothecary in that city...At Dilton's Marsh, Mr. John Wilkins, in the 76th year of his age. This truly excellent man discharged the duties of husband and parent with the greatest affection and tenderness. He was a sincere and humble christian...At Westbury, aged 82 years, Jefferey Gawen, esq. an alderman, and many years since mayor of Salisbury...At his house in Fisherton-Anger, William Moulton, esq. many years an eminent builder in Salisbury, but had relinquished business some time since to his then partner and relation, Mr. Atkinson, in the Close, to whom he has bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, which is very considerable. He has left to the Trinity Hospital (a charity which was in much need of pecuniary assistance) the sum of 500l.; and on Saturday his remains were interred in Fisherton church, when the pensioners of the hospital attended to pay the last mark of respect to their benefactor...Edward Brown, esq. of Manningford...Mrs. Beirs, of Bishopstone, aged 86 years.—At her house in Salisbury, after a long illness and loss of sight upwards of 8 years, Mrs. Jane Freke, daughter of the late John F. esq. of Hinton House, Dorset.....At Potterne, Daniel Tanner, esq. aged 78.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Birth.] The lady of Rt. Chambers, jun. esq. of Hanly Castle, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. Sale, of Inkborough, to Miss Cotterell, second daughter of Mr. C. of Stock Green, in this county.

Died.] At the Hotwells, Bristol, after a lingering illness, Mr. James Oliver, grocer, of Worcester.—Mrs. Tolly, wife of Mr. W. T. of Stoke Prior, near Bromsgrove.—Mr. George White, of Hartlebury.—Mrs. Mary Hopton, of the College Green, Worcester, relict of Edward H. esq. and mother of Ralph Cope, esq. of Cannon Froome, Herefordshire.—Mr. Jones, schoolmaster, of Hanbury.—Miss Elizabeth Freme, daughter of Mrs. F. of Worcester.—Mr. Randall, of Netherwood Farm, near Worcester.—Miss Mann, daughter of the late Mr. M. grocer,

of Worcester.—At Blakeney, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Stephens, widow of the late Mr Joseph S. of Worcester.—After a few hours illness, in the 4th year of her age, Mary Foley Lechmere, youngest daughter of Anthony L. esq. of the Rhydd.—Mr. Clement Lucas, of Hanbury.

YORKSHIRE.

Births.] The lady of J. R. Foulis, esq. of a boy and girl, at West Heslerton, in the East Riding.

Married.] At Collingham, near Wetherby, Mr. W. Fawcett, junior, of Hessay, to Miss Dalby, of the former place.—At Ripon, Mr. Lodge to Miss Hunter, both of that town.—Mr. John Knowles, of Langfield, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss B. Sutcliffe, of Heptonstall.—Mr. John Craven, of Bradford, to Miss Eliza Brazier, only daughter of Mr. W. H. Brazier, of Leeds.

Died.] At Richmond, Mr. Constable, generally stiled the Lord of Holdernesse, who possessed the richest part of that fine grazing district, on the Humber, to the extent of 16,000l. per annum. He was highly accomplished, had lived in the best societies both at home and abroad, and annually expended 2000l. in benevolences of the most disinterested and liberal kind. Dying without issue, he is succeeded by his next brother, Francis Sheldon, esq. who, with this fine estate, becomes possessed also of one of the best furnished houses and libraries in England, as heir-looms appertaining thereto.—At the house of his brother, after a long and painful indisposition, which he bore with becoming fortitude and resignation, John Falshaw, late of Old Fish-street, London, druggist. As an old traveller, his death will be regretted by those of his brethren who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and, as a sincere friend and an honest man, his memory will be long cherished by those who were best acquainted with him.—At Heptonstall, in Halifax, the Rev. Tobit Sutcliffe, in the 85th year of his age. He was presented to the curacy of Heptonstall in the year 1744, and enjoyed that benefice above 58 years. For the first 48 years of his ministry, such was the excellent state of his health, that he was never once under the necessity of asking for assistance from any of the clergy in the discharge of his duty, but, during that long period, personally performed all the duty of his church, both on the week-day and on Sunday. It is remarkable, that he and his two immediate predecessors have possessed that curacy above 133 years.—At Marske, near Richmond, the Rev. Richard Horne, in the 90th year of his age. He had been rector of Marske 56 years.—John Ward, esq. of New Hall, near Otley.—In his 64th year, Mr. John Bean, the oldest school-master in Leeds.—Aged 31, Mr. David Etherington, of York, one of the common-councilmen for Bootham Ward.—Of an apoplexy, in the 30th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Mollett, of York, brewer.—At Mount Pleasant, near Sheffield, in her 28th year, after a short illness, Mrs. Ward, wife of S. B. Ward, esq.

WALES.

Married.] At Mysod, Mr. John Thomas Mansell, of Little Ness, to Mrs. Nightingale, of Ystymcolwyn.—At Trefeglwys, Mr. David Davies, to Miss Sarah Evans, both of that parish.—At Wrexham, Mr. Jones, maltster of that place, to Miss Jones, of Rosnesny.

Died.] At Crowddole, Breconshire, aged 86, John Davies, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county.—Mrs. Bowen, wife of James B. esq. of Whitchurch, Pembrokeshire...At Swansea, Captain Thomas Phillips, aged 51, and Mr. W. Williams, successor to his late brother, Howell W. at Whitecreek.—At Mount House, Glamorganshire, aged 74, William Hurst, esq. one of the deputy lieutenants, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, for which latter he served the office of sheriff in 1776.

SCOTLAND.

Birth.] At Gilmerton, the lady of Sir Alexander Kinloch, of a daughter.

Married.] At Westthorn House, Alexander Lang, younger of Overtown, esq. advocate, to Miss Rebecca Grey Dennistown, daughter of James D. of Westthorn, esq...David Carnegy, esq. of Craigo, to Miss Isabella Agnes Macpherson, only daughter of the late Captain John M. at Invereshie.—At Edinburgh, the Hon. Alexander Murray, eldest son of Lord Elibank, to Miss Oliphant, of Bachilton.

Died.] At his house in Charles-street, Edinburgh, Mr. James Balfour, late accountant in the bank of Scotland...At the same place, Mrs. Marjory Gordon, relict of Major Marjoribanks, in the 81st year of her age...At Ashiestiel, Lieutenant-Colonel Russel...At Edinburgh, Captain Burnett, brother of the late Sir Thomas B. of Lyes...In the 79th year of his age, Robert Donald, of Mount Blow, esq. formerly lord provost of Glasgow...Miss Jean Alexander, daughter of the late William A. lord provost and member of Parliament for the city of Edinburgh...At Tollashill, parish of Lauder, and county of Berwick, Mrs. Agnes Chisholm, widow, in the 99th year of her age. Her husband was 101 years old when he died, and neither of them was ever known to have a complaint...At Parton, aged 105, John M'Whey, of Kirkpeane, in Galloway.

IRELAND.

Births.] At Armagh, the Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Ross, of a son.—At Castle Bernard, the Countess of Bandon, of a son...A poor woman, of the parish of Skull, in the county of Cork, of two children. An interval of six weeks took place between their respective births.—At Frankfort, in the county of Cork, the lady of the Hon. Col. W. Mordaunt Maitland, of a son.

Married.

Married.] The Right. Hon. Baron Daly, to Miss Louisa Gore, sister to Ralph G. esq. —At Ardfort Abbey, the seat of the Earl of Glandore, Harry Verelst, esq. of Aston, in the county of York, to Miss Herbert, only daughter of Henry Arthur H. esq. of Muckrus, co. Kerry.

Died.] At Ballymore Eustace, county of Kildare, aged 72, the Hon. Colonel John Moore, brother to the Earl of Mountcashell. —At Cork, the Hon. James Tonson, brother to Lord Riversdale.—In the Isle of Man, the Right Hon. Lord Boyne, of the kingdom of Ireland.—At the seat of Edw. Caddell, of Rathfryland, esq. Charles Forrest, attorney, at the advanced age of 100.—At Dublin, Mrs. Ridgeway, wife of Joseph R. esq. and niece to the Right Hon. Sir Michael Smith, bart. master of the rolls.—Mrs. Vernon, lady of Edward V. esq. and mother to Sir Charles V.

OCCURRENCES ABROAD.

Birth.] On the 23d of February, the Queen of Prussia, of a princess.

Married.] At Petersburgh, George Augustus Pollen, esq. colonel of the Loyal Surry Rangers, to Miss Gascoigne, daughter of Sir Charles G. actual counsellor of state to his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia.—At Borneo, in the East Indies, Thomas Hunter, esq. son of William H. esq. late of Beccles, to Lady Honoria Pelham, an heiress, in possession of 100,000l.

Died.] At Bombay, Lieut. John Robertson, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas R. of Dalmeny, Scotland.—At Kingston, Jamaica, on the 13th of November last, Capt. Allan Maclean, of the 6th battalion, 60th regiment, the only son of Mr. M. of Inverscadle. Of all those who have fallen victims to the pestilential scourge of that island, few have gone to the grave with more general regret than this amiable young man.....At Offenbach, in Germany, the Prince of Ysenburg, in the 68th year of his age. He is succeeded by his son, Prince Charles, Commander of the Order of Malta. —At Lisbon, John Bulkeley, esq. merchant of that place. He has left the immense property of 300,000l. equally among his family. —In Jamaica, of the yellow fever, at the early age of 30, Peter Turner Bover, esq. captain of His Majesty's ship Blenheim, of 74 guns.—At his house at Fulta, near Calcutta, on the 29th of August last, Sir Chas. W. Blunt, bart. aged 73. He went out to India in the capacity of a writer in the Company's service, 20 years ago, leaving a wife and a numerous family in England, in very slender circumstances, but obtaining, soon after, a lucrative appointment in the bullock contract, besides a share in the post-office, and forming honourable and advantageous connexions, he married his daughters, one after the other, to men of family, fortune, and merit. He has left 100,000l. behind him, three fourths of which he has bequeathed to his eldest son, now in India, Charles Richard Blunt, who inherits also the title—and we are happy to add, that the India Company, on account of his merit and eminent services, have lately promoted him to a situation worth 4000l. per annum.—The celebrated George Thomas, whose military exploits have attracted the notice of, and of late years been a terror to, the native powers in the west of India, died on the 25th of August, on board his pinnace at Berhampore. He was on his way to Calcutta, and died of a bilious fever, of only three days duration. He stood upwards of six feet high, was proportionably well made, and about 42 years of age. He was a native of Ireland, and had been in India 26 years. He died worth a vast sum of money, having left his lady about 6000l. per annum...At Prague, Prince Lobkowitz, aged 74 years.—At Vienna, the Hereditary Prince of Salm.—At Stockholm, Count Piper, chamberlain to the late Queen of Sweden, and the richest Swedish subject.

COMMERCIAL REGISTER.

Marine Accidents.

The Orange Grove, Payne, bound to Africa; and the America, Watson, to Savannah, that were on shore at Liverpool, are got off.

The Whydah, Balfour, from Clyde for Savannah, was lost 6th January, near Savannah; part of cargo saved.

La Minerve, from Cherbourg to Nantes; L'Esperance, from Rouen; a vessel laden with brandy, oil, sugar, coffee, &c. and an English vessel from Newfoundland, were lost near Roscoff 28th January.

The Catherine and Eliza, Pratt, from the Havannah to London, stated to be lost on the Martyrs, has been conducted into Providence, by a schooner pilot boat, after being on shore in the Gulf of Florida.

The William, Arnott, that went on shore 9th January, is got off and put into Yarmouth.

The Montezuma, Margan, from Charleston to Clyde, is on shore near Air

The Reunion, Bond, from Virginia, that was on shore at Liverpool, is got off without damage.

The Harriott, Errington, from Seville to London, was lost near Biddeford 16th inst. Great part of the cargo saved.

The Mary, Patterson, from Falmouth to Hambro',

Hambro', has received considerable damage in consequence of having been on the rocks in the Isle of Wight, and has put into Cowes to repair.

The Rachael, Ellison, from Cadiz, is quite full of water, at Liverpool.

The Favourite, Williams, from St. Thomas's to London, was deserted by the crew 20th January, after being dismasted and in great distress, bearing away for Lisbon.

The Trelawney, Affleck, from Baltimore to Liverpool, is on shore about 16 miles from Whitehaven, with 15 feet water in her hold, after being off Liverpool on the 19th.

The Rising Star, Panks, which was on shore near Yarmouth, is got off and put into that port.

The Minerva, Laidler, from Charlston to Clyde, is on shore in Irvin Bay, but expected to be got off without damage.

The Rachael, Ellison, from Cadiz, that was on shore at Liverpool, is got off.

The Commerce, Fish, from New York for Greenock, is on shore on the island of Gigha, but expected to be got off.

The Santo Christo, from Vera Cruz to Malaga, is lost near Gibraltar.

The Tom, Moody, from London to the south seas, was well at the Island of May, 27th Nov.

The King George, Preston, from Dublin to Newry, struck on a rock near Newry the 19th ult. and it is feared the cargo will be damaged, as she makes a great quantity of water.

The Young Lady, Dahl, bound to Havre, is got into Broadstairs, with loss of rudder, and very leaky, having been on the Goodwin Sands.

The Princess Royal, Coward, from London to Charant, is put into Ramsgate with much damage, having been run foul of by a large ship off Dungeness.

The Nautilus, Robinson, from Lynn to Grangemouth, is sunk in Whitby Harbour.

The Eliza, Harney, from Savannah to London, is put into Bristol in distress.

The Governor Picton, Ritchie, bound to Trinidad, was driven on shore near Greenock 25th Feb. She had four feet water in her hold, main and mizen masts cut away, and it is feared will be lost.

The Schooner Mary, White, was totally lost at St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, 25th December.

The Elizabeth, Drysdale, from Curacoa to Tortola, is put into Jamaica in distress.

The St. Nicolas, alias Diligencia, Borday, from Malaga to Vera Cruz, was driven on shore the 31st January, near Algesiras.

The Dover Castle, ..., and the Asia, ..., sailed from Macao 3d July, on their return to Bengal.

The Sisters, Winteringham, bound to Hambro', struck on an anchor in the river, and has had four feet water in her hold.

The Hampden, Stamp, from Newcastle to Grenada, was driven on shore near Hull, 27th ult. and it is feared must unload to repair.

The Holderness, ..., and the Gardner and Joseph, ——, bound to Davis's Streights, are returned to Hull, with loss of anchors and cables, and other damage.

The Astrea, Stevens, from Leghorn, is on shore at Hoylake, but is expected to be got off with little damage.

The Flora, Wells, that was on shore near Shields, is got off and arrived at Whitby.

The Trelawney, Affleck, from Baltimore to Liverpool, which was on shore near Whitehaven, is entirely gone to pieces.

The Harmony, Manson, from Limerick to London, foundered at sea 2d February; crew saved.

The Shamrock, M'Ilroy, from Liverpool to Belfast, is lost near Belfast; the captain drowned.

The Pennsylvania, ..., from Philadelphia, is on shore in Londonderry river; cargo expected to be saved.

The Russel, Lynch, from N. York, is on shore at Dublin, but is expected to be got off without much damage.

The Rebecca, Gardner, from Liverpool to New York, is supposed to have foundered. She sailed from Liverpool the beginning of September, and was not arrived at New York by the last advices.

The Sophie, Guillaume, from Morlaix for Bourdeaux, was lost the 1st January, near Isle Dieu.

The Sally, Jackson, from Liverpool to Savannah, is put into Martinico in distress.

The Eliza, Williams, from Charlston to Liverpool, put into Madeira 15th January, with much damage, and is condemned there.

The Morning Star ...., from New York to Sligo, is wrecked near the latter port.

Yarmouth, 2d March, 1803.—The Elizabeth and Ann, Read, from Liverpool for Cork, and the Friends Industry, Thompson, from Yarmouth to Liverpool, are both missing.

The Claude, Lane, of Blithe, from Ramsgate, is on shore at the entrance of Dover harbour, and it is feared will be lost.

The Omega, Melamby, from Sunderland to Helvoet, is on shore near the latter port.

The Betsey Drummond, Syme, bound to Perth, sailed from Lynn 14th December last; and the Betsey, Ilwain, bound to Leith, sailed from London 9th January last, and neither of them have since been heard of.

The Ann, Graham, of Inverkeiting, is wrecked near Alemouth.

The Hibernia, ..., from Barbadoes to Liverpool, is on shore in the South Channel, near the Rock, and it is feared much damaged.

The Trio, Anderson, from Lisbon to Liverpool, was wrecked about 17th February on Islay Island; Cargo expected to be saved.

The Pensylvania, from Philadelphia, that

was on shore near Londonderry, is got off; and the Fair American, from Philadelphia, is on shore there; lighters are gone to take in her cargo.

The Fame, of Greenock, was driven on shore near Wexford, 26th February but is expected to be got off.

The Mayflower, of Wexford, Esmond, sunk off Dalkey, Ireland, 26th February; crew saved.

The Industry, James, of Bristol, has received damage at Dublin, by being run foul of.

The Saphir, of Morlaix, Murphey, is lost on the coast of France, near Ruyan.

Le Ruchfort, Boubout, foundered off Ushant.

The Trois Gesusters, Kappel, from Leghorn to Amsterdam, is lost near Flushing. Cargo will be saved.

The Hope, King, from Poole to London, is on shore near Poole, and it is feared will be lost.

The Camel, Mathews, sailed the 9th November last from Newfoundland, for Teingmouth, and has not since been heard of.

The George, Aitkin, from Gallipoly, is on shore near Bristol, and it is feared will be lost.

The Liberty, Turnbull, of Whitehaven, laden with coals, was lost on the coast of Wales, 27th ult. Crew saved.

The Canton, Minor, from Hambro' to Charleston, is put into Aberdeen, dismasted.

The Defiance, Bugle, from Penzance to Swansea, is lost near the Land's End.

The Goodintent, Jones, from London to Sandwich, is on shore on Deal Beach; the cargo is landed.

The Union, Peggs, Workington, was lost at Ballywater 23d ult. Crew saved.

The Perseus, of Greenock, bound to Leghorn, was blown from her anchors 27th ult. in Ramsey Bay, and put on shore near Maughold's Head; cargo, consisting of herrings and flour, landed.

A brig, supposed to be the Bacchus, Butterfield, of Fowey, is on shore near the Land's End.

The De Sex Sockend, Schutte; and the Moder and Frie Soestre, Haselman, were lost at Trieste 12th January.

The Amphitrite, Hiorth, from Stavanger St. Martin's, is wrecked at Pakefield, near Yarmouth; the master and one man drowned; cargo saved.

The Fabius, Farrell, and the Harmony, ——, both from Maryland to Rotterdam, after being off Gorce, are put back with loss of anchors and cables; the former to the Downs, and the latter to Gosport.

The Betsey, Marston, from Lisbon to Plymouth and London, is put into Granville, after being on a ledge of rocks near Jersey.

The Friendship, Debnan, from London to Rotterdam, is put back to Gravesend, with loss of anchors and cables, and bowsprit, having been run foul of.

The Three Friends, Sutherland, from London to Blakeney; and the Resolution, Clark, from London to Inverness, are put into Sheerness with loss of an anchor and cable each.

The Nancy, of Baltimore, Stebbs, bound to Rotterdam, is on shore at Sheerness, with the loss of an anchor and cable, windlass and rudder; but expected to be got off without further damage.

The Speculation, Coysh, from Ipswich to Liverpool, is on shore on the Longsand; crew landed at Margate.

The Flora, Williams, from Barnstable to Liverpool, is stranded in Fishguard Harbour; the cargo is expected to be saved.

The Sally, Shaw, from Clyde to Hambro', having struck on the Rattry Head, has put into Peterhead, with loss of rudder, and leaky, and it is supposed must unload to repair.

The City of Amsterdam, is lost at Curacoa. 5 Men drowned.

The Jason, from Lynn to Grangemouth, being very leaky, was deserted by the crew on the 28th ult, who landed at Scarbro'.

The Bacchus, Butterfield, of Fowey, stated to be lost, is arrived at Penzance.

The Neva, Canney, sailed from Shields 2d inst. for Hambro', and put back the 8th, having been off Helgoland, and learnt the Elbe was frozen.

The Hopewell, Cockfield, of Shields, bound to London, is on shore on the Herd Sand, and it is feared will be lost.

The Emanuel, Hansen, which was on shore, is got off and put into Cette.

Le Vaillant, ..., from Rouen to Rochelle, which was on shore, is got off, and arrived at her destination.

The Union, Destraits, from Bourdeaux to Rouen, was last 21st. Feb. on Isle Dieu.

The Felicity, Simpson, from Newcastle to Hambro', put into the Humber on the 9th instant, after being off Helgoland, and not able to get into the Elbe on account of the ice.

The Marengo Man of War, the Semillante, Atalante, and Belle Poule frigates, and Cote D'Or Transport, sailed from Brest the 6th instant, for India.

The Ann, Read, sailed from Liverpool a considerable time since, for Cork, and has not been heard of.

The Betty, Evans, from Cork for Belfast and Greenock, was driven on shore near Kircudbright, 27th ult. Cargo landed.

The Thomas and Hannah, Barber, of Harwich, is run down off the Spurn; crew saved.

The Swift, Walters, from Leghorn to London, is lost on the coast of Sicily; crew saved.

The Hellen, Halson, from Liverpool for Rotterdam, is lost in the Lewis's.

Le Mere de Quatre, Lourentz, from Cadiz, was lost 26th February, near the entrance of the Scheldt.

List of Bankrupts from Feb. 21, to Mar. 21.

ARKINSTATE, H. and S. George, Burslem, potters, (Tomlins on Hanley.)
Ayres, N. Liverpool. earthenware-man. (Martin, Newcastle-under-Lyme.)
Ballanger, T. Tiverton, Devon, innholder. (Batten and Anstice, London.)
Barker, J. Field Head, woodmonger. (Clennell, Staples-Inn.)
Barker, D. Winchcombe. Glocester, soapboiler. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn.)
Baylis. J, Upton-on-Severn, Worcestershire. (Beale, Upton-on-S.)
Bevan, T. Haverfordwest, shop-keeper. (Gabell, Lincoln's-Inn.)
Boardman, W. Liverpool, broker. (Blackstock, Temple.)
Bourn, H. St. James's-street, silk-mercer. (Senior, Charles street, Covent-Garden.)
Brown, T. jun. Wigmore-str. baker, (Mills, Ely-place.)
Christopher, Ann, Blakedown, Worcestershire, iron-manufacturer. (Bigg, Hatton-Garden.
Clements, J. Plymouth-Dock, vintner. (Squire, Plymouth.)
Clements, R. New Buckenham, Norfolk, shop-keeper. (Foster. Norwich.)
Cooper, J. sen. and J. Cooper, jun. Sevenoaks, coopers. (Hutchins and Hilders, Sevenoaks,)
Crossley, W. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. (Milne and Co. Manchester.)
Dow, James, Bush-lane, Cannon-str. merchant. (Adams, Old-Jewry.)
Drayton, J. Carshalton, victualler. (Gregson, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street,)
Edwards, S. Manchester; cotton-spinner. (Chesshyre and Walker, Manchester.)
Finnigan; J. Peckham Gap, calico and muslin dyer. (Langham, Bartlett's-Buildings.)
Gibbons, J. and W. Sherwood, Liverpool, merchants. (Leigh, Liverpool.)
Goring, J. F. and Eliz. Johnson, St. Mary-Axe, merchants. (Oakley, New London-street.)
Green, J. late of Reading, mealman. (Blandy, Reading,)
Harris. T. Waltham-Cross, pin-maker. (Jessop, Waltham-Abbey.)
Harrison, T. Bishopwearmouth, merchant. (Thompson, Bishopwearmouth.)
Hitchin, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Sutton, Liverpool,)
Hord, W. York, merchant. (Tate, York.)
Hunt, T. Leather-lane, hardwareman. (Fitzgerald, Goodman's-fields.)
James, S. Bristol, pawn-broker. (Lawrence, Bristol,)
James, R. Size-lane, London, merchant. (Chippendale, Temple.)
Inglis, J. late of Billiter-square, merchant. (Forbes, Ely-place.)
Jogget, W. P. Bridgewater-square, merchant, (Kernal, Carey-street,)
Jones, D. Havodrwyd, Carnarvonsh. horse-dealer. (Edmunds, Lincoln's-Inn.)
Kilshaw, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Woods, Liverpool.)
Leith, A. Shoe-lane. smith, (Bolton, Savage, and Spike, Temple.)
Maucauley, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Bardswell- Liverpool.)
Malone, P. Manchest. shoe-maker, (Foulkes, Manchester.)
Martin, G. Suffolk-street, Charing-cross, watch-maker. (Jones and Green, Salisbury-square.)
Morphew, W. Rotherford. Sussex, corn-dealer. (Wilson and Broad, Southwark.)
Nicoll, J. C. Goldsmith-row, Hackney-road, brickiayer. (Ashfield, Shadwell.)
Pardoe, W. Clement's-Lane, ivory-turner. (Poole, Serjeant's-Inn,)
Parker, J. Sodbury, Glocestershire. mercer, (Hetling, Sodbury.)
Peacock, J. A. Broad-street, Middlesex, cheesemonger. (Burt, Gould-square.)
Read, E. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, miller. (Bainbridge, Newcastle.)
Reddish, John, Sutton, Chester, corn-factor. (Leeke, Chester.)
Richardson, J. Pocklington, Yorksh. sheep-jobber. (Smith, York.)
Russelshiem, S. Goulston-square, Whitechapel, merchant. (Howard, Jewry-str.)
Sale, J. Liverpool, broker. Blackstock. (Liverpool.)
Shalcross, S. and R Barnes, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers. (Edge, Manches.)
Shepard, J. Bristol, hosier. (Stephens, Bristol.)
Simpson. W. Clement's-lane, merchant. (Wadeson and Co. Austin-friars.)
Spalding, H. Metfield, Suffolk, grocer. (Crabtree, Husleworth, Suffolk.)
Stowe, T. Broad-way, Worcester, butcher. (Lavender, Evesham.)
Trench, J. jun. Tokenhouse-yard, merchant. (Lang, Great Prescot-street.)
Vickers, R. Liverpool, merchant. (Wiatt and Forest, Liverpool.)
Whitby, R. Manchester, cotton spinner. (Edge, Manchester.)
White, T. jun. Stroud, Kent, coal-merchant. (Pratt, Rochester.)
Wigfield, J. jun. Northallerton, mercer and grocer. (Robinson & Beaver, Wakefield.)
Winter, T. Brewer-street, optician. (Sparks and Winter, Temple.)
Witke, C. J. A. late of Coleman-street, merchant. (Rivington, Fenchurch buildings.)
Wood, W. Charlton. Street, Fitzroy-square, cordwainer. (Davison, Clement's Inn.)
Wright, J. Lamb-street, Spital-fields, cheesemonger. (Redit, Tooke's-court, Carey-str.)

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS.

BADSON, G. Manchester, fustian manufacturer, April 12.
Barnesley, J. and J. Smith, late of St. John, in Bedwardine, Worcestershire, morocco shoe manufacturer, April 7.
Bottomley, T. Liverpool, linen-draper, April 7.
Boulton, A. J. St. Martin's-lane, upholder, April 12.
Boyd, R. A. Tokenhouse yard, merchant, April 26.
Bradbury, S. Basinghall street, broker, March 25.
Briddon, J. Hartingdon, Derby, hawker, April 11.
Browne, Robert, of Adam's-court, Broad-street, April 23.
Burkett, M. Gray's Thurrocks, Essex, soap manufacturer, April 26.
Carre, R. B. St. George's in the East, merchant, April 9.
Carter, R. Witham, Essex, linen-draper, April 2.
Clayfield, E. Grafton-street, woollen-draper, April 25.
Cowlishaw, C. Ashborne, Derby, grocer, April 26.
Currie, D. late of Throgmorton-street, merchant, March 29.
Dallaway, R. Little Eastcheap, merchant, April 23.
Deves, A. W. George-street, Hanover-sq. portrait painter, April 2.
Downey, T. Sunderland, ship-owner, March 19.
Elliott, G. and C. Pickard, Wood-street, Cheapside, ribbon manufacturers, May 7.
Elvy, J. jun. Maidstone, tailor, March 26.
Faulkener, J. Macclesfield, druggist, March 24.
Fox, J. and W. of the Pavement, Finsbury square, merchants, March 26.
Gamble, T. jun. Leicester, woolcomber, March 21.
Gilmour, R. late of Lyon's Inn, insurer, March 19.
Grainge, J. Uxbridge, broker, March 15, April 5.
Hartley, S. Heckmondwike, York, carpet manufacturer, March 24.
Haworth, E. J. and J. Hampstead, calico printers, April 11.
Hayman, F. Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate street, March 15.
Hill, J. Maidstone, glass seller, March 29, April 5.
Hook, J. and W. Turner, Bridge foot, Westminster, coal merchants, May 8.
Hopwood, D. Union-street, Mary-le-bone, March 15.
Hunt, J. West-Smithfield, glazier, March 25.
Jackson, J. Manchester, muslin manufacturer, March 10.
Jeffs, W. Strand, haberdasher, March 15.
Johns, S. Plymouth Dock, shop keeper, March 26.
Kindon, J. Bristol, cabinet maker, April 9.
King, J. and J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, potters, March 21.
Lack, J. late of South Creak, Norfolk, shopkeeper, April 5.
Leach, J. A. Jewry-street, Aldgate, wine and brandy merchant, April 12.
Liniker, J. late of Liverpool, woollen draper, April 29.
Mac Henry, B. Stratford-upon-Avon, mercer, April 9.
Mac Mikine, J. Halifax, Yorkshire, April 4.
Mac Namara, J. London, merchant, April 2.
Malcom, S. Old Broad-street, broker, April 23.
Manson, T. Tokenhouse-yard, merchant, March 19, 29.
Minifie, C. Exeter, tallow-chandler, March 24.
Mitchell, T. Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, merchant, April 19.
Mourilyan, S. Deal, tailor, March 28.
Neave, T. and M. late of Bicton, Hants, millers, April 13.
Oppenheim, N. Tooley-street, Southwark, grocer, April 2.
Pain, E. Piccadilly, wax-chandler, April 23.
Parkinson, R. Bentley, common brewer, March 25.
Paty, T. R. Byrchall, and J. Tombs, Union-street, Bishopsgate, cotton manufacturers, April 26.
Pearce, J. Broad-street, London, warehouseman, April 12.
Potter, W. Bath, upholder, March 15.
Richardson, R. St. John-street, merchant, April 5.
Rochester, T. Newington, coal merchant, April 16.
Rogerson, T. Oxford-street, linen draper, March 22.
Rowlands, E. late of Coalbrooke Dale, barge owner, April 25.
Sadler, J. late of Birmingham, grocer, April 9.
Serle, J. Shepton Mallet, clothier, April 5.
Smith, T. Drury-lane, baker, April 5.
Stainbank, C. Old Bond-street, print seller, March 19.
Streather, W. Billingshurst, Sussex, miller, April 4.
Sturgess, J. Northampton, dealer, March 26.
Thomas, T. Streatham-street, Bloomsbury, March 29.
Underwood, J. Great Marlborough-street, apothecary, April 23.
Watson, W. H. Whitchurch, money scrivener, April 26.
Whateley, J. late of Bankside, Southwark, color manufacturer, April 26.
Wild, J. late of Hulme place, Manchester, common brewer, April 13.
Yendale, J. West Munckton, meal-man, March 25.

LONDON MARKETS.

Lord Mayor's Return of Flour.

Week ending	Feb. 18.	25	March 4.	11
Total Number of Sacks sold . .	11,511	8,915	14,376	23,117
Average Price	49s. 7½d.	47s. 11½d.	47s. 10d.	47s. 7½d.

Prices of Grain, Flour, and Bread.

	Feb. 28.	March 7.	14	21
Per Quarter.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Wheat — — —	44 to 60	40 to 60	46 to 64	44 to 63
New Rye — — —	32 36	32 36	34 38	34 37
Barley — — —	23 28	23 28	24 28	24 27
Malt — — —	44 48	42 46	42 48	42 47
Pease — — —	30 40	30 40	32 40	32 48
Beans — — —	34 36	32 35	34 36	34 36
Oats — — —	18 26	18 24	21 24	20 26
Flour, fine, per sack — —	45 00	48 00	48 00	50 00
Bread, the quar. loaf —	9½d.	9d.	9d.	9d.

Prices of Meat at Smithfield.

Exclusive of the Offal.——Per Stone of 8lb.

	Feb. 28.	March. 7.	14	21
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Beef	5 6 to 6 0	5 6 to 6 0	4 6 to 5 6	4 0 to 5 6
Mutton . . .	5 0 6 0	6 0 6 6	4 6 5 6	4 0 5 6
Pork . . .	6 0 7 0	6 0 7 6	6 0 7 0	6 0 7 0
Veal . . .	6 6 7 0	6 6 7 0	6 0 7 6	5 0 6 6
Lamb . . .	7 0 8 0	7 0 8 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0

Prices of Hay and Straw.

	Feb. 28.	March. 7.	14	21
Smithfield.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.
Old Hay	4 10 to 6 6	5 5 to 6 10	5 5 to 6 10	5 5 to 6 10
Clover	5 0 6 15	5 12 6 15	5 12 6 15	5 12 6 15
Straw	1 13 2 0	1 16 2 5	1 16 2 5	1 16 2 5
St. James's.				
Hay . .	4 0 7 0	4 4 7 0	4 9 7 0	4 16 7 0
Straw .	1 19 2 6	2 5 2 14	2 5 2 14	2 8 2 14
Whitechapel.				
Hay . .	4 10 7 0	4 10 7 0	4 10 7 0	4 10 7 0
Clover .	6 10 7 12	6 12 7 12	6 10 7 12	6 10 7 12
Straw .	1 16 2 5	1 16 2 6	1 18 2 10	1 18 2 10

Prices of Leather, at Leadenhall.

	Feb. 28.	March 7.	14	21
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
Butts 50 to 56lb. each . .	19 to 21	20 to 21	19 to 20½	19 to 20½
Ditto 60 to 66lb.	22 23	22½ 23	20 23	22 23½
Merchants' Backs	19 20	19½ 20	19 19½	19 19½
Dressing Hides	19 21	19½ 21	19½ 20½	19½ 20½
Fine Coach Hides . . .	21 22½	21 22	20½ 22	20 21½
Crop Hides for cutting, 45 to 50	20½ 22½	20½ 22	19½ 21½	22 22½
Flat ordinary, 35 to 40 . .	18½ 20	18½ 20	18 19	18 19
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per doz.	26 32	26 32	26 33	26 33
Ditto, 50 to 70lb. ditto . .	27 32	27 32	27 32	28 32
Ditto, 70 to 80lb. ditto . .	26 28	26 28	26 28	26 28
Small Seals, Greenland, per lb.	40 42	40 42	40 42	40 42
Large ditto, per dozen . .	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.
Tanned Horse-hides, each .	20 32	20 32	18 33	18 33
Goat-skins, per dozen. . .	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00

EXCHANGES FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1803.

	Feb. 22	25	Mar. 1	4	8	11	15	18
Amster. 2 Us. C.F.	36. 1	36. 1	36. 2	36. 4	36. 4	36. 4	36. 4	36. 4
Ditto at sight	35. 8	35. 8	35. 9	35. 10	35. 10	35. 10	35. 10	35. 10
Rotterdam, 2 Us.	36. 2	36. 2	36. 3	36. 5	36. 5	36. 5	36. 5	36. 5
Hamburg, 2½ Us.	34. 4	34. 4	34. 5	34. 6	34. 8	34. 10	34. 10	34. 10
Altona, 2½ Us.	34. 5	34. 5	34. 6	34. 7	34. 9	34. 11	34. 11	34. 11
Paris, 1 day's date	24. 8	24. 8	24. 8	24. 12	24. 14	24. 16	24. 18	24. 18
Paris, 2 Us.	24. 12	24. 12	24. 12	24. 16	24. 18	25. 0	25. 2	25. 2
Bourdeaux, do.	24. 13	24. 13	24. 13	24. 17	24. 19	25. 1	25. 3	25. 3
Cadiz, in paper	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
Ditto, effective	35a35¼	35⅛ a ¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	34¾	34¾	34¾
Madrid, in paper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, effective	36	36	36	36	36	35½	35½	35½
Bilboa	36	36	36	36	36	35½	35½	36
Leghorn	50½	50½	50½	50½	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
Naples	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40⅝
Genoa	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46
Venice, livr. Picc. effec. per L. sterl.	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Lisbon	68¼	68¼	67¼	67¾	67	67	66¾	66¾
Oporto	68½	68½	68¼	68¼	67⅝	67½	67¼	67¼
Dublin	12⅞	13	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	13½	14	14
Agio on the Bank of Holland.	5 perCt	5	5	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼

PRICE OF STOCKS, FROM FEB. 21 TO MARCH 21.

	Bank Stock.	3 perC. Red.	3perC. Con.	4perC. Con.	5 perC. Ann.	Bank Lo. An	8. Sho. Ann.	Imp. 3 perC.	Imp. Ann.	5 perC. 1797.	Om. pam.
Feb.											
21	189	71⅜	71¼	87⅞	101⅜	20 11-16	4⅛	70⅛	———	104⅛	3½d.
22	188¾	71⅜	71⅜	ditto	101⅜	20⅛	ditto.	70¼	11⅛	ditto.	ditto
23	———	72¼	71¼	———	101⅛	———	———	———	———	ditto.	3½d.
24	———	71⅜	71⅞	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	3½d.
25	189⅜	71⅜	71⅜	88⅛	101⅜	20 11-16	4⅛	70⅜	11⅛	104⅛	3½d.
26	190	71⅜	71¼	88¼	101⅜	20 11-16	———	70⅛	11⅛	104⅜	3¾d.
27	Sunday										
28	189¼	71⅛	71¼	88⅜	101⅛	20⅛	4 9-16	70⅞	11⅛	104⅛	3¾d.
Mar. 1	189⅛	71⅜	ditto	88⅜	101⅛	20⅛	———	70⅜	11⅛	104⅛	4 d.
2	189⅜	shut.	71⅜	88¼	101⅛	20⅛	4⅛	70⅜	11⅛	104⅜	3¾d.
3	189½	shut.	71¼	88¼	101⅛	shut.	4⅛	70⅛	11⅛	104⅛	4 d.
4	193	shut.	71⅛	shut.	101⅛	shut.	4 9-16	70¼	11⅜	104⅛	3¼
5	shut.	shut.	71⅜	shut.	101⅞	shut.	4⅛	———	11⅛	shut.	3⅛
6	Sunday										
7	192⅜	shut.	70⅜	shut.	101⅛	shut.	shut.	69⅜	———	shut.	4⅛
8	189¼	shut.	69⅜	shut.	100⅜	shut.	shut.	68⅛	11 9-16	shut.	6 d.
9	182	shut.	63⅛	shut.	97¾	shut.	shut.	61¼	11¼	shut.	18¾
10	182¼	shut.	63⅜	shut.	97¼	shut.	shut.	63⅛	11 1-16	shut.	12⅛
11	182	shut.	64¼	shut.	96	shut.	shut.	62⅛	11	shut.	13⅛
12	180	shut.	63⅝	shut.	96¼	shut.	shut.	63¼	10⅞	shut.	15
13	Sunday										
14	shut.	shut.	63⅜	shut.	96⅞	shut.	shut.	———	11⅞	shut.	14¼
15	shut.	shut.	63	shut.	ditto.	shut.	shut.	———	11¼	shut.	14¼
16	177⅞	shut.	64	shut.	97⅛	shut.	shut.	62⅛	10¾	shut.	15⅛
17	shut.	shut.	66⅜	shut.	98⅞	shut.	shut.	63⅞	11⅛	shut.	11
18	shut.	shut.	64⅛	shut.	99⅜	shut.	shut.	63⅜	11 1-16	shut.	12¼
19	181	shut.	64⅞	shut.	99⅞	shut.	shut.	63⅞	11	shut.	12¾
20	Sunday										
21	shut.	shut.	64¾	shut.	99¾	shut.	shut.	63⅞	11⅛	shut.	12⅛

DUBUISSON AND STAPLES, Stock Brokers, Change Alley.

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ERRATA.

Page 268 Line 6 from the bottom—for money read mining.
270 Line 17 from the top—for meaner read minor.
386 Line 4 from the bottom—for the only habitation, read almost the only royal habitation.
397 Line 1—for parties, read parts
398 Line 14, and 15 from the bottom—for degrades, read demands.
—- Line 11 from the bottom—for prevent, read present.
399 Line 6 from the top—for trace, read trust
407 Line 14 from the bottom, for veluno, read vel uno.
—- Line 13—for angui, read ungui.
—- Line 12—for semel, read simul.
432 Line 24 from the bottom—fot mucilaginous acid, read mucilage & acid.